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MANUSCRIPTS AND RECORDS
FROM THE
BURTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION

VOLUME I

OCTOBER, 1917

NUMBER 5

ORDERLY BOOK OF COL. JOHN P. BOYD
AND EXTRACTS 1811-1812

FORT INDEPENDENCE AND WABASH

Sub District Main Quarters

Boston April 21st 1811.

Sir,

In obedience to the Instructions from the Adj't. and Inspector of the 16th inst. herewith enclosed, Capt. Prescott* will immediately embark with his company and proceed for New York, there report to and receive the orders of Major Stoddard.† You will

*Capt. George Washington Prescott was born in Kittery, Me., Jan. 8, 1776. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1795 and practiced law in Haverhill, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H. He enlisted in the army from New Hampshire and was made captain in the 4th Infantry, June 18, 1808. He fought in the Battle of Tippecanoe and took part in the early years in the War of 1812, resigning Aug. 15, 1813. He returned to his practice in Portsmouth and in 1814 was appointed clerk of the U. S. District Court of New Hampshire. In 1816 he was made judge of the Court of Common Pleas and died in office. He was married twice, his first wife being Abigail Long, daughter of Col. Pierse Long, and his second wife, Mary Grafton. He had seven children. *The Bench and Bar of New Hampshire*, by Bell, page 596; *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army*.

†Major Stoddard. See note, page 104, this volume.

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be pleased to make such arrangements for the accommodation and comfort of the Troops as shall appear necessary.
Capt. J. B. Walbach‡

Portsmouth.

With &c.

Signed J. P. BOYD§
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.
C. S. M. D.

¶Fort Independence April 24th 1811.

Sir,

Agreeable to orders this moment received which says "Instead of sailing for New York, you will please instruct Capt. Prescott to sail for the Lazaretto,|| Philadelphia, from thence this company will march with you." In conformity with these instructions you will please alter the destination of Capt. Prescott to the post pointed out by the War Department Lieutenant Smith will

‡John DeBarth Walbach was born in Germany and enlisted from Pennsylvania. On Jan. 8, 1799, he was appointed lieutenant of Light Dragoons and on June 15, 1800, was honorably discharged. In 1801 he again entered the service, being appointed lieutenant in the Second Company of Artillerists and Engineers. He served through the War of 1812 and was brevetted major for gallant service in the Battle of Chrystler's Field, U. C. On May 1, 1815, he was advanced to lieutenant colonel and on May 1, 1825, was made colonel. Nov. 11, 1823, he was brevetted brigadier general for meritorious services and died June 10, 1857. *Heitman's Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army; Hamersly's Army Register of the U. S., 1799-1879.*

§John Parker Boyd was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 21, 1764, and was therefore too young to take part in the War of Independence. In 1786 he became an ensign in the U. S. Army, but finding the service dull and uninteresting he formed a small company of mercenaries and tried his fortune in Hindustan in 1789. He hired his soldiers to several of the native princes and chiefs of India for some years. In 1806 he sold out and returned to the United States, where he was made colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry, July 7th, 1808. In 1811 he was ordered west and there joined General Harrison in his expedition up the Wabash against the Indians. He kept a journal of the expedition. On Aug. 26, 1812, he was commissioned brigadier general and took part in the capture of Fort George on the Niagara River, May 27, 1813. In the same year he fought at the Battle of Chrysler's Field near Montreal. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1815, and was appointed naval officer of the port of Boston, which office he held until his death. In 1816 he published "Documents and Facts Relative to Military Events During the Late War," a small pamphlet in defense of his conduct. He was a good officer and it is said that on leaving Boston "his regiment formed a happy example of modern discipline." He is described as being "a tall, showy man, handsome with his war paint on, his red wig and face of the same color, artificially heightened, he strutted the streets with military swagger and slightly military costume and performed the duties of naval officer to the satisfaction of President Jackson. *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, Vols. 1 and 18; Niles' Register, Vols. 2, 8 and 12; Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography; Lossing's History of the War of 1812; History of the Boyd Family and Descendants with Historical Sketches, by William P. Boyd, Rochester, 1912, page 166.* Many of Boyd's letters are printed in the *Niles' Register*. There is a wood cut of him in *Lossing's War of 1812, page 194.*

¶Fort Independence, Mass., on Castle Island in Boston Harbor, still under control of the War Department and occupied by troops.

||The Lazaretto was a group of buildings on the Schuylkill River, five miles below Philadelphia, which were used at this time as barracks for 400 men. They were used at various times as a prison and as a retreat for those fleeing from the cholera scare in Philadelphia. The buildings occupied ground which was the site of the old "Printz Hall." *American State Papers, Military Affairs, Vol. 1; History of Philadelphia, by Sharf and Wescott.*

proceed with Capt. Prescott's Company and join Capt. Brown's[▲] Company at the Lazaretto.

Sir, your obedient Servant

Capt. Jno. B. Walbach,
Portsmouth.

Signed JNO. P. BOYD
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.
C. S. M. D.

Fort Independence April 24th 1811.

Sir,

Agreeable to orders from the Honorable the Secretary of War* you will march immediately for New Port Rhode Island, and report to Major Porter or Officer commanding, except Lieutenant Whiting,† a careful sergeant, one Corporal and six privates to remain at New Bedford.

Capt. James Thomas‡
U. S. Light Dragoons
New Bedford.

Signed JNO. P. BOYD
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.
C. D.

Sub District Main Quarters

Fort Independence April 24, 1811.

Regimental Order,

The troops of the 4th Regiment at this Post will hold themselves ready to embark for Philadelphia, from the zeal of the officers and soldiers of the Regiment the Colonel is assured of their exertions in promoting the appearance and discipline of the Regiment.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.,
C. S. M. D.

[▲]Capt. Return B. Brown, born in Vermont, enlisted from Vermont, captain 4th Infantry, March 18, 1809; major 31st Infantry, March 9, 1814; honorably discharged June 15, 1815. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army.*

*Secretary of War William Eustis, 1809-1813.

†Lieut. Henry Whiting, born in Massachusetts, enlisted from Massachusetts and began his career as corporal of Light Dragoons, Oct. 20, 1803. He rose to brigadier general, which office he obtained for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. He died in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1851, and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery. His sons Henry and William grew to manhood in Detroit. William entered the navy and died after having served with distinction in the Civil War and obtained the rank of admiral. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army; Early Days in Detroit, by Friend Palmer.*

‡Capt. James Thomas, born in Massachusetts, enlisted from that state; was captain of Light Dragoons, July 1, 1808; resigned Nov. 1, 1811; major deputy quartermaster general, Sept. 1, 1812; colonel quartermaster general, April 28, 1813; honorably discharged June 15, 1815; died March 8, 1842. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army.*

Sub District Main Quarters,
Fort Independence April 23rd 1811.

Garrison Order,

During the indisposition of the acting adjutant, Lieut. Eastman§ is directed to perform the duty, until otherwise ordered.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.

Sub District Main Quarters
Fort Independence May 1st 1811.

Regimental order,

Lieut. Charles Larrabee¶ of Capt. Ranney's|| Co'y having reported himself at Main Quarters, will embark and proceed with the Troops ordered to Pittsburgh. Lieutenant Parker Greenough* is ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Sewall†; report himself to Capt. Ranny and join his command.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.

Sub District Main Quarters
Fort Independence May 2nd 1811.

Sub District Order,

The Sub District Commandant being ordered on a distant command, and taking leave of the district for a time, the Commands

§Lieut. John Langdon Eastman was the son of Jonathan Eastman and was born at Concord, N. H., Dec. 31, 1786. He married Mary Osgood. He joined the 4th Infantry in 1808 and served until the close of the War of 1812, being honorably discharged on June 15, 1815, with the rank of major assistant inspector general. He was reinstated as captain of Light Artillery in 1816 and dismissed Nov. 4, 1823. He died at Fryeburg, Me., June 12, 1865. His father fought in the Revolution. *Eastman Genealogy, Vol. I, pages 152-153 and 302; Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army.*

¶Lieut. Charles Larrabee was born in Connecticut and enlisted from that state. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant of Light Dragoons June 13, 1808, and 1st lieutenant of 4th Infantry June 12, 1809. He fought in the War of 1818 and lost his left arm in the Battle of Brownstown, Mich., for which and his gallant conduct he was brevetted major, Aug. 9, 1812. He resigned April 7, 1825. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army.*

||Capt. Stephen Ranney was born in Connecticut and served two years during the Revolution in the 2nd Connecticut Regiment. He remained in active service and was appointed captain of the 13th Infantry Feb. 13, 1799. The following year he was honorably discharged but returned to active service in 1808 and served through the War of 1812. He was appointed lieutenant colonel May 15, 1814. He died Sept. 7, 1827. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army.*

*Lieut. Parker Greenough joined the 1st Infantry and was an ensign Dec. 12, 1808; in 1810 he was transferred to the 4th, and on Feb. 20, 1811, was made 2nd lieutenant, which rank he held until he was honorably discharged June 15, 1815. He was made a prisoner during the War of 1812. In 1820 he lived in Haverhill, Mass., and was interested in the manufacture of hats. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army; Chase's History of Haverhill, Mass., page 542.*

†Fort Sewall was located at Marblehead, Mass.

of Fort Independence and Warren* devolves on Capt. Freeman who will please to accept his thanks for friendly aid and advice on many occasions.

The support and zealous cooperation which he has experienced from the officers in the district and their regularity and correctness of duty have impressed him with a high sense of the worth of every person composing it, and begs leave to assure the officers and men of his lasting regard and esteem.

The officers commanding Posts in the district will direct their reports to Capt. E. Beebe Brigade Inspector New York until otherwise ordered by superior authority.

Lieutenant Col. Miller† of the 5th Regt. will embark with and take charge of the Troops destined for the Lazaretto, near Philadelphia. He will direct the Quarter Master of the 6th Regiment to make such arrangements for the ease and convenience of the Troops, while on their passage, as he deems judicious and necessary.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th U. S. Infy. C. S. M. D.

Lazaretto Barracks
near Philadelphia, May 24th 1811.

Detachment Orders,

The companies of the 4th Regiment of Infantry and the Company of the Rifle Regiment now at the Station will commence their march from Pittsburgh as soon as the necessary transportation for their baggage can be procured. The arrangement for the march will be communicated to the Troops in after orders.

*Fort Warren was on the summit of Governor's Island in Boston Harbor. It was an enclosed star fort of mason work with a brick barracks and quarters, magazine and guard house. *American State Papers, Military Affairs, 1, page 238.* Fort Winthrop later occupied the site.

†James Miller was born in Peterboro, N. H., April 25, 1776. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1803. He began the practice of law in the town of Greenfield, where he was in command of the company of artillery attached to the 26th regiment of New Hampshire Militia. Through the efforts of Gen. Benj. Pierce he was appointed major of the 4th regiment of U. S. Infantry under Col. J. P. Boyd. his commission taking rank from July 8, 1808. Illness prevented him from taking an active part in the Battle of Tippecanoe. However, he proceeded to Detroit in 1812 and distinguished himself throughout the remainder of the War of 1812, especially at the Battle of Lundy's Lane. For his bravery and good conduct he was brevetted a brigadier general and received a gold medal from Congress. He resigned his commission in the army in 1819 and was appointed governor of Arkansas Territory. He held that office until March, 1825, when he was appointed collector of the port of Salem, Mass., which position he held for twenty-four years (until 1849), when he was prostrated by paralysis. He died July 7, 1851, at Temple, N. H. He was the author of a book entitled "Hero of Tippecanoe, or a Story of the Life of William Henry Harrison, Related by Captain Miller to His Boys." A bill to erect a statue to the memory of General Miller was introduced in Congress and passed the Senate, but has never been acted upon in the House. *Lossing's War of 1812, page 620; Senate Report 116, 62nd Congress, 1st Session; History of Peterboro, N. H.; Geneal. and Hist. of Peterboro Families, page 150.*

The Colonel wishes to impress upon the minds of his Command the ignominy and disgrace which attends the crime of theft and the defrauding the Inhabitants of the country through which they pass crimes completely destructive to the Honourable Character of a soldier and reflective of disgrace upon his whole Corps. Should any one of the Col.'s command be so lost to a sense of the Honorable Station he has to support, severe and exemplary shall be his punishment. But the Col. most firmly believes that the Troops which he has the honor to command, will by their correct and soldierly conduct prove themselves true descendants of those virtuous patriots who during the revolutionary war proved to the World that the Title of a Yankee Soldier was not one of reproach but one of honor. The eyes of the citizens of Philadelphia are upon you and you are therefore called upon by everything dear to you as Soldiers and as Yankees to prove to them by your correct conduct that you have not degenerated from your fore fathers. The Col. cannot but believe that every one under his command will with alacrity perform his duty, yet in the present instance he cannot refrain from again impressing on their minds the importance of the Character they have to support. Yankee Troops, passing through the Western States, have been more circumspect than others, and for this single reason more is expected from them.

Then Soldiers, on you in a great measure depends to have it said hereafter that my Command passed through this State without disorder and without any crimes being committed injurious or disrespectful to themselves or officers.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Lazaretto Barracks, May 26th, 1811.

Detachment Order,

The Troop at this station will be prepared to march at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. The strictest attention to discipline will be rigidly enforced from the Officers and men. The Quarter Master will daily provide the necessary conveniences for them. 10 minutes after the general the assembly will beat and the daily march commence. A Captain will be detailed for Officer of the day, and a subaltern one Sergeant, Two Corporal, and 40 Privates for Guard; their orders will be communicated to them by the commanding Col. The Col. has the fullest confidence in the honor of his Corps and their patriotic zeal, and believes that they will not in any manner tarnish their reputation by unmilitary conduct.

Reflect Soldiers, that you are Yankee Troops, and convince the Citizens of these Western States that you are the honest and patriotic descendants of those worthy heroes who bore a very great share in the achievement of the American Independence.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Carlisle June the 5th 1811.

Detachment order,

The troops will resume their march tomorrow at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The Commanding Officers of Companies will be pleased immediately to make correct arrangements for the baggage of their companies. All superfluous articles are to be left or destroyed. The accoutrements of the soldiers to be fitted so that they may march with the greatest ease. And their shoes and stockings examined, every man unless excused by the surgeon, or his own officers, to carry his complete accoutrements.

The Quarter Master will be particularly attentive that the best arrangements are made for the convenience of the men that their rations are served and other duties performed immediately on the troops going into their tents. He or his Quarter Master Sergeant will proceed in front to provide the necessaries for the men.

The duty of Police Officer continues as heretofore at every halt, at least one Officer will remain with each Company; the men's tents pitched with the greatest dispatch, on the ground being marked out by the Quarter Master, and struck altogether at the first stroke of the General. The baggage wagons will be loaded under the immediate inspection of an Officer, the tents to be rolled according to Stuben* and every individual exertion is expected from the zeal of the detachment for the good of the service.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

*At this time many of the states were training their troops according to the regulations set down in "*Rules for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States*," by Baron F. W. von Steuben. Baron Steuben became interested in the American cause during the Revolution and offered his services to Washington. Having distinguished himself during the war he settled in New York State near Utica (Steubenville), where he died Nov. 28, 1794. He was made inspector general with the rank of major general and instituted a thorough system of discipline and economy in the army. *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography*.

Encampment at Horse Valley, June 9th 1811.

Detachment Order,

Sergeant Hauder is reduced to the ranks, for being drunk, neglectful of duty, and insolent while on guard.

Ephraim Churchill† by the recommendation of his Captain is reinstated a Sergeant. To prevent the shameful practice of purchasing liquor while on the march, the Col. hereby most pointedly forbids the soldiers of the detachment purchasing any liquor or entering any house while on the march or encampment without the special permission of their respective officers. It is with reluctance that the Col. issues such an order, but it becomes absolutely necessary from the shameful instances of intoxication which have reflected so much dishonour on the detachment.

Fort Fayette,* June the 21st 1811.

Detachment order,

At the same time that the Commanding Officer congratulates the detachment on their arrival at this Garrison, after so tedious a march he feels a satisfaction in testifying his approbation of their good conduct while on the march. To Lieut. Col. Miller, and the officers of the detachment his best thanks are due.

The troops having acquired the approbation of the Honorable Secretary, which was communicated to them yesterday will ever be emulous of preserving it.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Fort Fayette, June 23rd 1811.

D. Garrison order,

The officer of the day, Guard and Police, will not be absent from the Garrison more than half an hour at a time, and then only one at a time, the Field & Staff will attend all dress parades. All Citizens will be excluded the Garrison without they are introduced by, or have the Permission of the Officers of the day.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

†Ephraim Churchill was a soldier in Capt. Snelling's company.

*Fort Fayette at Pittsburg, also called Fort Lafayette.

Detachment Main Quarters,
Fort Fayette, July 16th, 1811.

Regimental order,

The Major of the Regiment not having yet joined, the Senior Captain present will take charge of the Regimental Book, and be responsible for the correctness of the same he will be excused from the duties of the officer of the day and will pay particular attention to the discipline and police of the Garrison.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Main Quarters,
Fort Fayette, July 26th 1811

Detachment order,

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Secretary of War, the Detachment will hold themselves ready to embark for Louisville, Kentucky. From the known zeal of the New England Troops it is only necessary to say that our Citizens have been robbed and wantonly massacred by Indians, our country calls and expects our aid, and cannot be disappointed.

Those vile and perfidious scoundrels who have deserted their colours while on command cannot expect to remain long unpunished, yet however distant, the day must come, when they will receive the punishment due to their crimes.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Main Quarters,
Fort Fayette, July 27th 1811.

Detachment order,

Conformably to the Commands of the Honoble Secretary of War, a Detachment consisting of Lieut. Hawkins,* one Sergeant, one Corporal and ten Riflemen, will embark tomorrow morning

*Lieut. Abraham Hawkins, a native of Connecticut, was appointed in command of a company of riflemen in place of Capt. Whitney. He was made an ensign in the 4th Infantry June 18, 1805; 2nd lieutenant June 15, 1809; 1st lieutenant Aug. 25, 1811; captain Sept. 2, 1813, and honorably discharged June 15, 1815. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit in 1812. *A Journal of Two Campaigns of the Fourth Regiment of U. S. Infantry in the Michigan and Indiana Territories, under the Command of Col. John P. Boyd and Lieut. Col. James Miller During the Years 1811 and 1812*, by Adam Walker, Keene, N. H., 1816; *Heitman's Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army*.

under the direction of Captain Piatt† who is directed to descend the river, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the main body at Newport or Louisville.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Fort Fayette, June 27th 1811.

D. Garrison order,

One or more commissioned Officers will inspect their Companies on their respective parade, and receive their morning report from the orderly Sergeant in which all extraordinaries that have occurred for the last Twenty four hours are to be inserted, signed by the officer, and handed by the Sergeant to the Adjutant at orderly hours.

One Commissioned Officer of each Company to visit the Rooms of the Barracks immediately after tattoo, and report all irregularities.

Non commissioned officers of squads are to be responsible that their men have their arms, accoutrements and clothing always ready for duty, and to allow no one to take his Gun to pieces without permission of his commanding officer and then only under their direction, nor to apply for a pass unless they are satisfied as to their fitness for duty. From two to four Privates may be absent from a Company at a time; their passes to be written on clean and vizable paper, to be handed to the orderly Sergeant by the non commissioned officer of the Squad, who will present it to the Commanding Officer of the Company for his signature, and then to the Adjutant at orderly hours, for the approbation of the Commanding Officer. It will then be handed to the officer of the day by the Soldier who is authorized to take it from him if he is not cleanly dressed; and in complete uniform. Non commissioned officers will apply immediately to the officer of their company and report to the Commanding Officer; and all applications must be made the evening before.

Officers waiters must have passes, and be in decent dress and not to blend the soldier with the citizen.

The Commanding Officers of Companies will be particular in the weekly inspection of the clothing, arms and accoutrements of their men and if any improper use loss waste or deficiency appear, it shall be reported, and a stoppage of pay made agreeable to regulation.

†Capt. William Piatt fought through the War of 1812, was wounded at the siege of New Orleans and honorably discharged June 15, 1815. He died Aug. 16, 1834. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict. of U. S. Army.*

Fifteen minutes after Reveille the Drums and Fifes will play Yankee Doodle in front of the Barracks, when the morning drill will commence, and continue until half past six o'clock then be dismissed for breakfast, and to prepare for the Parade at half past seven. The Commissioned Officers will be particularly attentive that their men turn out at Reveille.

It is expected that the officer will attend every drill, half of the waiters will be on drills and parades; the drills for the afternoon will be ordered at the morning parade.

The Sutler will be allowed to sell (of Liquors) to each soldier one gill of whiskey and two pints of Beer at three different periods in the day.

A strict and close attention will be paid to the conduct of the Soldiers towards the citizens of this Town. Should any one be found guilty of detracting from the good character of the Regiment he will be severely punished.

A commissioned officer from each company will attend to the issuing of the rations for their men (at which time the Drum will play roast beef) and see that they are such as the contract allows; and for preserving order and cleanliness in the Garrison, and regularity in messing they will be particularly governed by Steubens.

One hour before morning parade the Drum and fife will play peas upon the trenches for Breakfast, at Twelve o'clock A. M., likewise for dinner, and one hour before retreat beating for supper, at which several beats of the drum, the rations will be cooked.

In addition to the Rolls now called there will be one at Twelve o'clock A. M. and at 4 P. M. which a Commanding Officer will attend, and the men will only be detailed to answer to their names.

Signed JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

D. M. Qrs., Fort Fayette July 3rd 1811.

Garrison orders,

Tomorrow being the anniversary of our National Independence, the Troops will be under arms at half past 12 o'clock, and formed on the parade with 4 pieces of cannon on the right, from which a National Salute will be fired precisely at one o'clock, and an extra ration of liquor will be issued to the troops on the occasion.

Men who have the honor to bear arms in the service of their Country, know how to appreciate the day; and will conduct themselves with the propriety due to themselves the army and the Government.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Fort Fayette, July 6th 1811.

Garrison order,

From the shameful and abusive practices of overstaying passes together with the cowardly act of desertions which have recently occurred it becomes necessary to suspend the privilege of passes till further orders unless on some special occasions when they will be granted.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Fort Fayette, July 12th 1811.

The Commanding Officers of Companies will prevent as much as possible the ill consequences of having too many soldiers married, even good women are in some instances a clog to the Regiment, and those of irregular habits are ruinous to the soldiers. Therefore they will not enter into such engagements without the express permission of the Commanding Officer.

It has been reported that there are soldiers in the Garrison audacious enough to make desertion a theme of conversation; any non commissioned officer or soldier hereafter who shall hear such unsoldierlike and disagreeable conversation and not report the same shall be subject to the penalty of disobedience of orders.

It is with sincere regret that the Col. is obliged to observe in some instances a hesitation to duty. The Troops he has the proud satisfaction and honor to command are sensible that discipline is the basis of our profession and that the good order and correctness of the Troops depends on their officers in whose zeal for the good of the service the Colonel confides and sincerely wishes that officers would not enter into nice disquisitions concerning the extent of command, and other points of duty, which has no other effect than to raise disputes, but recommends a zealous attention to the regularity of the Service, without subordination to quote the authority of an eminent Military Writer, "It is impossible that a Corps can support itself, order be established, or the service carried on. In effect it is subordination that gives soul and harmony to the service: it adds strength to authority, and merit to obedience; and while it secures the efficacy of command, reflects honor upon its execution. It is subordination that prevents every disorder, and procures every advantage to an army."

The flattering approbation of the Secretary to the Soldier like conduct of the Detachment while on their march, enforces his injunctions to have each Company perfect in discipline. It is therefore enjoined on the officers commanding companies to

cause their companies to be drilled and exercised daily, when the weather will permit a commissioned officer to inspect the same. It is earnestly recommended to the officers who are possible of the greatest military knowledge to distinguish their companies with the most correct discipline.

There will be two field days each week, when it is intended to fire blank cartridges, no dereliction from regular duty will be expected.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Fort Fayette July 28th 1811.

Regimental orders,

The injury occasioned to the muskets by the men frequently taking them to pieces is such that it becomes a serious evil. Therefore the commanding officer hereby forbids any soldier hereafter taking his arms to pieces, or even drawing a screw without the express permission of the Commanding Officer of his company, who will judge of the necessity and direct accordingly. Neither to use their ram rods nor bayonets as screw drivers. Any one who dares infringe this order will be severely punished. This to be considered a standing order.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters July 30th 1811.

Detachment order,

Those pitiful cowards, who in time of ignoble ease, dared to enter the Honorable trade of War, at a distance, and have now disgraced themselves and dishonoured our Corps, by perfidious desertion,* will be advertised in all the papers on the sea coast, and in the Towns to which they belong; therefore there cannot be a chance of their escaping the punishment due to them. Their name will be forwarded to the War Office, and every exertion made for their apprehension. As long as they live, Government will pursue them. Should there yet remain a dastard who has assumed the glorious profession and now shrinks, when his coun-

*When they began their march the soldiers did not know their destination and some, fearing that they were being sent to New Orleans, where so many had died the year previous, deserted. *American State Papers. Military Affairs, 1, pages 268-295; Walker's Journal of Two Campaigns, etc.*

try calls for his aid, let him come forward, and acknowledge himself a mean cowardly wretch who imposed himself on the Corps, and his Country, and he shall receive the pity and contempt of those brave fellows, who love their duty, their country and profession. The Colonel wishes to implant on the minds of cowards that the most severe punishment will hereafter be executed on Deserters. The articles of War declare the wretch shall suffer death.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Fort Fayette July 31st 1811.

Detachment orders,

Conformably to the orders of the 17th inst. from the Honorable Secretary of War, the Detachment will hold themselves in readiness to embark on Friday morning to descend the river, and will proceed in the following order. Men and baggage equally divided.

Boat No.	1.	Col. Boyd Manned from the Riflemen and Captain Snellings Company.*
" "	3.	Staff Officers and remainder of Capt. Snelling's Company.
" "	4.	Capt. Cook and Lieut. Borden.
" "	5.	" Prescott and Lt. Hill.
" "	6.	" Brown and Lt. Smith.
" "	7.	" Barton and Lt. Peckham.
" "	8.	" Welch and Lt. Gooding.
" "	9.	Lieut. Burton† and Lt. Larrabee.
" "	10.	Lieut. Way
" "	11.	Lieut. Peters and Burchstead.
" "	2.	Lieut. Col. Miller, Capt. Wentworth and Doctor Foster.‡

*Capt. Josiah Snelling of the 4th U. S. Infantry, after having served with credit at the Battle of Tippecanoe, served throughout the War of 1812. He was brevetted major for his bravery at Brownstown. He was captured by the British and Indians on a march to Detroit but escaped to Fort Shelby, Detroit. At the surrender of Detroit by Hull he was again taken prisoner and carried to Montreal. He was appointed colonel of the 5th Infantry on June 1, 1819. In 1823 he was sent to command at the fort near Minnesota River, which afterward took his name. He was a witness against Hull at the latter's trial. He married Abigail, daughter of Col. Thomas Hunt, and died at Washington, Aug. 20, 1828. *Wisconsin Hist. Colls.*, Vols. V, page 141, and XX, page 385; *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*.

†Oliver G. Burton was born in Vermont and appointed to West Point from that state. He graduated June, 1808, and was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 4th Infantry. He fought in the Battle of Tippecanoe and served in the War of 1812 in the Battle of Brownstown. At the surrender of Detroit he was taken prisoner and was exchanged in 1814. He served as military storekeeper at West Point, N. Y., 1816-1820, and died Feb. 22, 1821, at Matanzas, W. I. *Cullum's Biographical Register of the United States Military Academy*.

‡Dr. Josiah D. Foster, on the general staff of Harrison's brigade, was born and enlisted in Massachusetts as surgeon of the 4th Infantry, Dec. 12, 1808. In 1812 he was hospital surgeon and Dec. 22, 1812, he died. *Filson Club No. 15, The Battle of Tippecanoe*, by Pirtle; *Heitman's Hist. Reg.*, etc.

Detachment Main Quarters, Camp at Custard
Island 43 miles from Pittsburgh Aug. 2nd 1811.

Detachment orders,

Parole Newport, Countersign Ohio.

The Detachment will reembark tomorrow morning at sunrise, and immediately proceed down the river. Rations for tomorrow will be issued and cooked immediately.

Signed, JOHN P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters, Camp on the
Ohio 98 miles below Pittsburgh, August 3rd, 1811.

Detachment order,

Parole Virginia Countersign Kentucky.

The troops will reembark tomorrow morning early, and proceed down the River, Officers will be pleased to remain with their boats as much as possible. The line of boats will form according to numbers, the distance from each boat to be three lengths.

On the Debarkation of the Troops to encamp, or for refreshment, they are instantly to form by companies and not to move from them before the sentries are posted without special permission of their officers. The quarter master will cause places to be assigned for their retirement.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters, Camp Marietta,
August 4th 1811.

Detachment order,

Officer Day tomorrow Capt. Welch, Guard Lt. Burton, Police
Parole Muskingham, Countersign Wayne.

Lieut. Way.

The troops will reembark tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and proceed down the river, duty the same as yesterday.

Signed, J. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Main Quarters on board keel boat N. Y.
on the Ohio River 8 miles below Scioto
August 7th, 1811.

Detachment order,

Parole New England Countersign Mariette

Officer Day tomorrow Capt. Barton, Guard Lt. Larrabee, Police Lt. Burton.

The troops will remain on board the boats this night, and continue to descend the river, forming as last night, and keep as near each other as conveniently will admit, and row four oars each boat. They will land at some convenient place early tomorrow, for refreshments, and no one will presume to go beyond the bank without express permission of his officer. The oarsmen will daily receive extra liquor, if the officers of the boats judge them deserving.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters
U. S. Garrison Newport, Aug. 10th 1811.

Detachment orders,

Parole Vincennes, Countersign Boston.

Officer of the day tomorrow Capt. Snelling, Guard Lt. Hill, Police Lt. Peckham.

The Detachment being now on service, and the moment perhaps not distant, when we shall be called to active duty, imposes the imperious necessity of our arms and ammunition being in perfect order. The officers of companies will therefore use every exertion to place their men in their respective Companies in readiness for action, and immediately report every deficiency. The present moment requires exertions that surmount all difficulties, and demands more than common duty. The Commanding Officer is well aware of the laudable ardour of the Officers and troops of the Command, and places implicit reliance on their zealous cooperation for the public good. He desires the officers may be as much as possible with their men, and one or more officers to be ever present with their companies. Blank cartridges will be immediately made and the troops improve their firing. Ball cartridges will be served and the troops will fire at a target, a prize will be offered to the best shot, and the police drudgery will be awarded to the worst.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

D. M. Quarters, U. S. Garrison Newport,
August 11th 1811.

Detachment order,

Parole Butler, Countersign Braddock.
Officer of the day tomorrow Capt. Welch, Guard Lt. Gooding,
Police Ensign Burchstead.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters, Aug. 12th 1811

Detachment order,

It was observed yesterday that the Troops were unusually unsteady, while under arms, and as it is impossible to bring a battalion to any degree of perfection without implicit attention to the word of command any soldier who shall presume after the word Attention, to move his head, hands or feet, before he is ordered to rest shall be immediately brought to the drum head, and punished with severity.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. C. D.

Dist. Main Quarters, U. S. Garrison
Newport, August 12th 1811.

Regimental order,

Corporal Turner was yesterday reduced to the Ranks, a non commissioned officer who cannot perform his own duty with expertness, and is not ready and able to teach others their duty, must not expect to rank in the 4th Regiment.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

D. M. Quarters, Newport Aug. 9th 1811.

Detachment order,

The Commanding Officer congratulates the detachment on the arrival at this place, which for the present he will make his main quarters and assume the immediate command of the Garrison.

The intrepid and soldierlike conduct of Corporal Humphreys of the 4th Regiment, who plunged into the Ohio, and rescued a brother soldier from death, merits and receives a just encomium. He is hereby promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

To prevent a multiplicity of orders, the Garrison orders issued at Pittsburgh will be considered in force at this Garrison.

Per order Signed, J. L. EASTMAN,
Acting Adjutant.

D. M. Quarters, U. S. Garrison
Newport, August 14th 1811

Detachment order,

Parole, Countersign

Officer of the day tomorrow Capt. Cook, Guard Lieut. Borden,
Police Lt. Fuller.

Detachment Main Quarters,
U. S. Garrison Newport, August 15th 1811.

Detachment order,

The Articles of War to be read to the Detachment by Companies, to commence tomorrow morning when twenty five pages will be read, and continued each morning until finished.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters,
Newport, August 19th 1811.

Detachment orders,

The melancholy effect of cold water in the sudden death of a good soldier yesterday will caution the drinking too much when over heated. It is recommended to drink moderately and to hold the water a few seconds in the mouth, which will in most cases prevent its fatal effect.

At the moment we are called on to place ourselves in the best attitude to serve our Country it is also the duty of the Officers commanding companies by being frequently with their men, to watch and direct their conduct at this time. Too much attention cannot be made to their mode of living; the rooms well aired, provisions regular and well cooked; unripe and pernicious fruit forbidden. To effect this it becomes necessary that two thirds of the officers be always present, and the Adjutant's presence is indispensable. Should he have occasion to be out of the Garrison, he will notify it, and request some officer to act for him while absent.

The men will not be allowed to bathe, excepting in the morning and evening and then by permission of their officers.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

D. M. Quarters, U. S. Garrison Newport,
August 20th 1811.

Sir,

In consequence of the following charges, viz. first, neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a Gentleman, and general habit of drunkenness for two years past, which has been laid before me, you will consider yourself in arrest. Deliver your sword to the Adjutant and confine yourself to the limits of the Garrison.

Signed JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

D. Main Quarters, U. S. Garrison
Newport, Aug. 21st 1811.

Detachment order,

Conformably to the Instructions of His Excellency Governor Harrison the New England Detachment will embark and proceed to Vincennes. The Quarter Master will make the necessary arrangements for a sufficient supply of provisions, and every exertion of the officers is required to expedite the movement.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. C. D.

D. Main Quarters, U. S. Garrison, August 25th 1811.
Regimental order,

It is with extreme sensation of grief that I communicate to the Regiment the death of Captain William Welch.* The Regiment have lost a young and meritorious officer and the Officers a valuable friend.

The officers have evinced their esteem for him by their attention during his illness. He will be entered this afternoon. Capt. Barton will perform the escort duty. The officers are recommended to wear a crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Capt. Wentworth and Lieut. Gooding will immediately take charge of his effects.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

*Capt. William Welch (Welsh) was a native of Connecticut and was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 4th Infantry June 13, 1808. He was raised to the rank of captain June 9, 1810, and died Aug. 25, 1811. He was buried with military honors. *Walker's Journal of Two Campaigns, etc.*, page 10; *Heitman's Hist. Reg.*, etc.

D. M. Quarters, U. S. Garrison Newport,
August 27th 1811.

Detachment order,

It is expected that the required supply of ammunition and provision for the Detachment will be ready by Thursday morning next, when the troops will immediately embark and descend the river, the officers will be pleased to report the boats in readiness on Wednesday morning, when the order regulating the proceeding of the boats will be made known.

Signed, Jno. P. Boyd,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy., C. D.

D. M. Quarters,
U. S. Garrison Newport August 29th 1811.

Detachment order,

The Detachment will embark tomorrow to descend the river and will proceed in the following order.

Boat	No.	1	Col. Boyd.
"	"	2	Lt. Col. Miller and Capt. Wentworth.
"	"	3	Capt. Snelling and Lieut. Bacon.
"	"	4	" Cook and Hill.
"	"	5	" Prescott and Way.
"	"	6	" Brown and Eastman.
"	"	7	" Barton and Larrabee.
"	"	8	Lieut. Adams and Gooding.
"	"	9	" Burton and Doctor Foster.
"	"	10	Sick and Officer of Police.
"	"	11	Lieut. Fuller Peters and Ensign Burchstead, with the ammunition.

D. M. Quarters, U. S. Garrison Newport
August 30th 1811.

Detachment order,

Lieut. Smith and Peckham together with one Sergeant and six Privates being in the opinion of the Surgeon unable to embark with the troops destined for Vincennes, will remain at the Garrison until in the opinion of the attending Physician of the same they are able to proceed on for the main body. Lieutenant Smith will take charge of the convalescent on their march to join.

Signed Jno. P. Boyd,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

D. M. Quarters, U. S. Garrison Newport,
August 31st 1811.

Detachment order,

The Detachment being ordered by his Excellency Governor Harrison to proceed to Vincennes the command of the Garrison devolves on Lieutenant Bryson who will take charge of the sick left, and accept the thanks of the commanding officer for the politeness and hospitality shewn the detachment while stationed here. It is expected the attending Physician will attend to the sick that is left.

Signed, Jno. P. Boyd,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Encampment 40 miles below Newport,
Kentucky, August 31 1811.

Detachment order,

The troops will reimbark tomorrow morning at Reveille for which the General will beat. For the regulation and facility of the march the officers will pay particular attention to the Detachment order of August 3rd 1811, except that they will form agreeably to rank the hospital boat taking the center.

Signed, Jno. P. Boyd,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

September 6th 1811.

Detachment order,

Order of boats the same as yesterday and will keep about four Roods distance from each other with the exception of the Powder boat, which will be Ten Roods in rear of the whole; each boat will be governed by the boats immediately preceding it. All non commissioned officers and soldiers are forbid firing or charging a gun without the permission of the commanding officer of the boat, to which he belongs. And as we must proceed with all possible speed through the day, it is enjoined on the commanding officers of each boat not to suffer the small boats to leave the large ones unless in a case of emergency or absolute necessity. We move immediate after the communication of this order.

Signed, JAMES MILLER,
Lt. Col. 5th Regt. Infy Comdg.

D. Main Quarters, Mouth of the Wabash
River, September 10th 1811.

Detachment order,

The Detachment having arrived at the mouth of the Wabash River will at half past two o'clock embark to ascend the same as a precautionary measure the Quarter Master will issue four cart-ridges to each soldier bearing arms. The officers commanding boats will take charge of them. No soldier will be allowed to charge his gun, unless by order of the officer of the day.

Signed, JAMES MILLER Lt. Col.,
Comdg.

Head Quarters, Vincennes, Sept. 20th 1811.

It is the intention of the Commander in Chief to form the whole of the Troops into two lines, the first to be composed of all the U. S. Infantry, U. S. Riflemen and such of the Militia Corps as may be selected for the purpose. For the present Capt. Parke* troop of Light Dragoons, The Harrison Volunteers of Capt. Spencers and the small detachment of Kentucky Dragoons under Col. Davies are to report to and receive the orders of Col. Boyd. All the other Militia Corps including Capt. Funks† troop of Kentucky Dragoons are to be under the command of Col. Bartholemew. Report of all the several Corps are immediately to be made to the Adjutant Col. McFarland and Col. Boyd will please to make arrangements for withdrawing the Garrison of Fort Knox.

He will receive particular directions from the Governor with respect to the Command which is to be left there. The Col. will also cause the baggage of the regular troops to be assorted. That which will not be wanted for the expedition will be deposited in Fort Knox. Such as will be useful at the point of destination but not wanted on the march will be prepared for water conveyance. For the balance wagons will be furnished.

It is expected that all the arrangements in the Quarter Master's Department will be completed tomorrow morning.

Return for camp equipage and deficiencies in arms and accoutrements will be immediately made out and as far as possible supplied from the public stores. Returns for Twenty four rounds

*Benj. Parke. See note, page 109. Capt. Parke was promoted to major after the death of Major Daveiss.

†Capt. Peter Funk was born Aug. 14, 1782, at Funkstown, Maryland. He came to Kentucky in 1795 and lived many years in Jefferson County, about ten miles from Louisville. In 1862 he dictated a narrative of his experiences in the Battle of Tippecanoe, which is quoted in *Lossing's Field Book of the War of 1812*. He died April 9, 1864. *Filson Club, No. 15, Battle of Tippecanoe, by Pirtle.*

of ammunition for the musquetry and a half pound of Powder and one of Lead for the Riflemen per man will be immediately made.

Capt. Piatt will see that the issues are made and the balance of the ammunition properly packed for transportation.

As long as the troops remain in this town the Adjutant of the several Corps will attend at 12 o'clock each day at Col. McFarland's Quarters for orders.

The Commander in Chief requests Lt. Col. Miller and all the officers and soldiers of the 4th U. S. Regiment and the Rifle Company attached to it to accept his thanks for the exertions they have used in ascending the Wabash. It is certain that their arrival here has anticipated the expectation of all those who know the difficulties to be encountered in ascending the River in the present low state of the water. The conduct of the Troops on this occasion has been highly meritorious and is honorable to themselves and the school in which they have been trained. No Guard will be necessary as long as the troops remain in town but such as are necessary for the Police, of which the commanding officer of Corps will judge.

A Militia General Court Martial will sit tomorrow at Ten o'clock to consist of Thirteen members for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, Major Regin Redman* President, five Captains and seven Sub. will be detailed for the above duty.

The Quarter Master will procure small orderly books to be delivered to the companies immediately.

All the sick of the regular troops are to be sent to Fort Knox and to be placed under the command of Doctor Kuykendall.†

Doctor Foster surgeon of the 4th U. S. Regiment is to be considered senior surgeon of the Army. He will have the superintendence of all the stores and medicine and to him application will be made to the surgeons for those articles.

The Quarter Master will furnish any articles which Doctor Foster may think necessary, as well as the means of transportation.

By the Commander in Chief,
Signed, H. HURST, A. D. C.

*Regin Redman was a Kentuckian, appointed major of Indiana militia under Lieut. Col. Joseph Bartholomew. He was wounded at the Battle of Tippecanoe. *Filson Club, No. 15.*

†Dr. Jacob Kuykendall was born in Pennsylvania and enlisted from Indiana. He was appointed surgeon's mate July 9, 1810, but was negatived by the senate, March 4, 1811. *Heitman's Hist. Reg., etc.*

U. S. Detachment Main Quarters,
Vincennes, Sept. 20th 1811.

Detachment order,

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that the Col. commanding again meets the detachment assumes the command. Offers his best thanks to Lieut. Col. Miller and the officers of his late command, whose persevering exertions only meet difficulties to surmount them.

Every exertion will now be made to prepare for actual service. Major George R. C. Floyd‡ having reported himself for duty will be pleased to join his Regiment, where he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Signed, Jno. P. Boyd,
Col. 4th Reg. Infy. C. D.

U. S. Detachment Main Quarters,
Vincennes, Sept. 22nd 1811.

Detachment order,

Pursuant to the Commander in Chief's orders the officer commanding Fort Knox will hold the troops under his Command in readiness to join the camp at Vincennes tomorrow morning excepting one Sergeant and the sick of the Garrison.

Signed, Jno. P. Boyd,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Head Quarters,
Vincennes, 22nd Sept. 1811

The Commander in Chief has thought proper to make a different arrangement for the distribution and command of the Troops than that which has been given in the order heretofore issued, viz. The whole of the Infantry Regulars and Militia is to be considered as one Brigade to be under the command of Jno. P. Boyd as Brigadier General. Lieut. Col. Miller will command the first line composed of the whole of the United States

‡Maj. George Rogers Clark Floyd was a native of Jefferson County, Ky. He was appointed captain of the 7th U. S. Infantry in 1808; promoted to major of the 4th Infantry in 1810; was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1812 and transferred to the 7th Infantry. He resigned in April, 1813, and returned to Louisville, Ky., studied law and died in 1821. *Filson Club, No. 15, page 47.*

troops, and Lieut. Colonel Bartholemew* of the 2nd line composed the whole of the Militia Infy. and these two officers will report to and receive their orders from Col. Boyd. The whole of the Cavalry will be under the command of Major Davies who will report to and receive his orders from the Commander in Chief. Captain Spencer's† Company of Volunteers will act as a detached Corps and he will receive his orders from the Commander in Chief. They are received as a Company of Volunteers.

The whole Army will parade tomorrow at one o'clock, the Infantry in two columns of files in single rank. The regular troops will form the leading battalion of each column, the Militia Infantry the rear. The columns will be at such distance from each other, that when the Battalions change their order to one at right angles to their order of march then flanks will meet, Major Davies‡ will place his largest troops of Dragoons in squadrons at open order one hundred and fifty yards in advance of the columns of Infantry, and at right angles to the order of march. The next largest troop will be placed in the same form and order at one hundred and fifty yards in the rear of the column; the third troop will be placed in single line on the right flank at one hundred and fifty yards from the line of Infantry and parallel thereto. Capt. Spencer's Company will be formed on the left flank in single rank and in a line parallel to the Infantry, at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the left column. The Army thus formed will commence its march, the column taking care to keep their distance and their heads dressed. When in the woods the movements will be regulated by signals from the Drum; the manoeuvring tomorrow being in open grounds the sight will be

*Lieut. Col. Joseph Bartholemew, in command of Indiana militia, was wounded at the Battle of Tippecanoe. He never joined the regular army.

†Capt. Spier Spencer was killed in action Nov. 7th, 1811. He commanded a company of mounted riflemen of Indiana militia in the battle. They were called "Spencer's Yellow Jackets" because of their uniforms. He was a man of importance in Harrison County and raised his company in or near Corydon. He came to that place in 1809 from Vincennes and upon the organization of the county was appointed sheriff. He had a brother who was killed in the same battle. Capt. Spencer's small son went on the expedition with him and was Harrison's special care after his father's death. Harrison secured an appointment for this son and another at West Point when they became of proper age. Spencer's wife was Elizabeth Polk, daughter of Charles Polk of Kentucky. When she was a child, she and her mother, Delilah Tyler, and other children of the family, were stolen by the Indians and taken from Kentucky to Detroit, where they were ransomed by Major DePeyster, upon learning that Charles Polk was a Mason. The family was reunited. *Filson Club, No. 15.*

‡Major Joseph H. Davies (Daveiss) was a distinguished lawyer and colonel of a company of Kentucky militia. In 1811, when he heard that Harrison was organizing an army of militia to march against the Indians, he wrote him an enthusiastic letter offering his services as a private and praising him for his conduct of Indian affairs. He joined him, accompanied by Messrs. Croghan, O'Fallen, Ship and Meade and a few others as volunteers. They not only distinguished themselves but several of them became officers in the War of 1812 and performed brilliantly. Col. Davies was given command of a squadron of dragoons with the rank of major. He was killed in action Nov. 7. *Historical Narrative of the Civil and Military Services of Maj. Gen. W. H. Harrison by Dawson, and Filson Club, No. 15. Brice's History of Fort Wayne, page 197, says: "Joe Daveiss had a singular habit of traveling his circuit in the costume of a hunter, often entering the court room with his rifle in his hands."* He was U. S. district attorney in the case against Aaron Burr and lost, Henry Clay being the attorney in defense.

sufficient to govern the movements. Upon the word being given to receive the enemy in two lines each battalion of which there are supposed to be four, two in each column, will swing round on its center in the manner directed by the general order of the 21st inst. The Dragoons in front are supposed to keep the enemy in check until the lines are formed when they will be recalled by a signal which for the present will be the retreat. The Dragoons and mounted Riflemen on the flanks and in the rear will continue their first position until ordered otherwise. If the second line should be ordered up to form on the flanks of the first line the commanding officer will order the line to break off from the right of Platoons. The right battalion marching obliquely to the right and the left to the left, and forming respectively upon the right and left of the front line at the same time the Dragoons and Mounted Riflemen on the flanks will incline to the right or left as the case may be to give room to the Infantry to form and will endeavour to turn the flank of the enemy. When the front troop of Dragoons is called it will pass in short column of files through the intervals of the front line and form a corps de *reserve* immediately in the rear of the front line and upon moving up of the second line of Infantry the rear troop of Dragoons will move up and join the advanced troop in rear of the first line. The lines of march will be formed again in the manner the Commander in Chief shall direct.

Doctor Blood* having been appointed a surgeon's mate, Doctor Foster will employ him in such a manner as will be most beneficial to the service.

Signed, H. HURST,† A. D. C.

Head Quarters, Vincennes, 22nd Sept. 1811.

After orders.

The Army being formed in the order of march prescribed by the General order of this day, if an attack should be made on the right flank, the whole will face to the right and it will then be in two lines parallel to the line of march, the right column forming

*Dr. Hosea Blood, a native of Kentucky, became hospital surgeon's mate July 6, 1812, and hospital surgeon May 5, 1813. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1815, reinstated May 5, 1816, and died Sept. 12, 1816. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812. *Heitman*.

†Maj. Henry Hurst, born in Jefferson County (then Frederick), Va., in 1769, came to Kentucky when quite young and married Miss Sebastian, by whom he had a son, Benjamin. His second wife was Miss Stanhope of Virginia. They had two children, William Henry and Mary, who became Mrs. William Leviston. At the time of his second marriage he moved to Vincennes, Ind., and practiced law. He volunteered in 1811 and was made major of militia and aid of the staff of the governor. Later he served as clerk of the U. S. District Court and was a member of the legislature from Clark County. He died Jan. 1, 1855, aged 85 years. *Filson Club, No. 15*.

the front line and the left the rear. Should an attack be made on the left flank, the reverse of what is here directed will take place till the whole will face to the left, the left column acting as the front line, the right as the rear. If the attack is made on both flanks at the same time both columns face outward. To resist an attack in the rear the same manoeuvre is as directed for an attack in front, with this difference only, that the leading grand division of each battalion will form by the filing up of each man in succession and the second grand division by doubling round its front guide and displaying to the left. To resist an attack in the front and rear, the five leading battalions will perform the manoeuvre directed for the front attack and the five others that which has been last described. In all cases where there is an attack other than a front one the Dragoons and Riflemen will consider themselves as front rear or flank guards according to the situation they may be placed in relatively to the rear of the army and perform the duties which those situations respectively require as heretofore directed.

Signed, H. HURST, A. D. C.

Vincennes, September 23rd 1811.

Regimental order,

Major George R. C. Floyd will please to take possession of the Regimental Book, now in the hands of Captain P. Wentworth.*

The late Captain Welch's company will for the present be attached to the command of Capt. R. C. Barton but to be mustered as heretofore.

Signed, JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col.
Commanding.

Brigade M. Quarters.

Brigade orders,

By the General order of the 22nd inst. the Infantry and Mounted Riflemen are to compose one Brigade, and assigned to the command of Col. John P. Boyd of the 4th U. S. Regiment the Col. hereby assumes the command and directs that reports of every description be made to the Brigade Major Col. Clarke.†

*Capt. Paul Wentworth, of the 4th Infantry, resigned Oct. 29, 1811. He was a native of New Hampshire.

†Col. Marston G. Clark was major and aid-de-camp on Harrison's general staff. He was promoted to brigade inspector Sept. 20, 1811. He enlisted as a private in the Indiana Light Dragoons under Capt. Charles Beggs. *Filson Club, No. 15.*

The adjutant of each Corps will attend at the Brigade Majors Quarters at o'clock daily for orders.

Lieutenant Adams of the 4th U. S. Regt. is requested by the approbation of the Commander in Chief to assist Col. Boyd as aid de Camp. All orders therefore delivered through him will be respected accordingly.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. A. B. G.

Vincennes 25th September 1811.

Detachment order,

†Agreeable to the General order of yesterday the Troops under my command will be ready to march at 10 o'clock this morning the commanding officers of each company will cause to be delivered twenty four rounds fixed ammunition three flints and one priming wire to each man fit for duty. All servants liable to bear arms will be furnished and accoutred as other privates and will be on duty with their officers. The commanding officers of companies will be held responsible that the guns are put in the best possible order, for action and kept so. They will also cause a careful inspection of all the ammunition flints priming wires and breeches to be made every morning and if any waste is committed or any loss by unavoidable accident, it shall be their duty to report the same to the commanding officer of the Detachment. If waste be committed the offender will be immediately confined and punished according to the nature of his offence.

The Quarter Master will receive all the arms and accoutrements of the sick, box them and put them on board the Boat to ascend the river. They will be immediately collected and delivered by the officer commanding companies.

The officers of each company are allowed one wall tent, one common tent, is allowed to six non commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and one wall and one common tent will be furnished for the medical department.

Each non commissioned officer Musks and Privates will have two days provisions cooked and packed in their haversacks. Sergeant Wright and nine men will be detailed to take charge of the boat to ascend the river to the point of destination.

The Lt. Colonel commanding the Detachment has the fullest confidence in the officers and soldiers of his command and firmly

†"As fast as it could be done troops were sent up the Wabash about 65 miles to a point in the purchase of 1809 where the city of Terre Haute now stands, and there, Oct. 6th, Governor Harrison joined them." *Filson Club, No. 15, page 25.*

trusts that their conduct in the contemplative expedition will be honorable to themselves and to their country.

Signed, JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col.
C. D.

Head Quarters,
Bosseron Creek,* Sept. 27th 1811.

Parole Washington,
Countersign Hancock.

The detail for camp guard will be until further orders two captains guard consisting of one captain, two sergeants, two corporals and forty privates each. Two subaltern guards consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant one corporal and 21 privates each. One subaltern, one sergeant, one corporal and twelve privates for the guard of the Commander in Chief, one select corporal and three men for a contractor's guard, A field officer of the day. The Guards will be warned every morning at roll call and to mount immediately upon the halting of the army at night, Capt. Biggers,† Wilsons,‡ Heths,§ and Berrys¶ companies are not to be included in the detail, they are however to be under the command of the officer of the day, and when within the line of sentinels are to form such a portion of the chain as the officer of the day may assign to them. When without the chain of sentinels they will furnish guards for their own security only when the troops fall into the line of March Upon the beating of the long Roll the Guards will be conducted into camp and will join their several companies a Sergeants guard of the regular troops only excepted which will be detached to form a baggage guard, and for the purpose of picking up stragglers. The order of march will be in Two lines as the army is now placed Capt. Biggers riflemen in front of the column, in line across the direction of the line of march at one hundred and fifty yards distance. Capt.

*Bosseron Creek, a small creek in Sullivan County, Ind., which flows into the Wabash River and probably took its name from the early traders of that name, John Baptist Bosseron, who traded in this region from 1760 to 1780, and Francois Bosseron, from 1775 to about 1790. *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. 2, page 4.

†James Bigger was a captain of Indiana volunteer riflemen in the company of Lieut. Col. Luke Decker. He served in the War of 1812 as a captain of rangers. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict., etc.; Filson Club*, No. 15.

‡Walter Wilson was a captain of Indiana militia in the company of Luke Decker. In June, 1811, with others he was bearer of a speech to Tecumseh.

§Capt. Heth may have been Lieut. Lewis Hite, of a battalion of Kentucky volunteers. Tipton, in his journal of the Tippecanoe campaign, speaks of a Capt. Heath. *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. 2, pages 170-184.

¶Lieut. Thomas Berry was in the Indiana militia under Decker and was killed in the battle. He had a detachment of mounted riflemen. *Filson Club*, No. 15.

Parks troop 50 yards in the rear of this Company and drawn up in the same order, Capt. Wilsons riflemen in the same order and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the rear of the column, Capt. Biggs troop in the same order at 100 yards from the rear of the column, Capt. Funks troop on the right flank at the distance of one hundred yards from the column and in a line parallel to it. Capt. Berrys and Heths companies will be for the present on the left flank at one hundred yards distance from the column. The spies and guides will be considerably advanced and will receive particular directions from the commander in chief. The order of encampment will depend on the nature of the Ground which is to be occupied, the Dragoon will encamp within the lines of Infantry in such order as may be assigned they will furnish a picquet to remain in or out of camp as the officer of the day may direct to consist of one subaltern one sergeant one corporal and twenty privates, one orderly drum will be detailed for the Deputy Adjutant General, and one orderly sergeant for the Commander in Chief. All signals will be given from the quarters of the deputy Adjutant General excepting those which relate to the signals of the several Corps, the taps will be beaten ten minutes before the Drummers call which precedes the reveille and tattoo and these will succeed the drummers call five minutes. At the Taps which precedes the Reveille the whole army will rise, the Dragoons will saddle and prepare to mount, at the beating of the reveille the whole army will parade in the order of their encampment and continue under arms until they are dismissed. Col. Boyd will please to direct that on the line of march the music to be equally divided between the heads of the two columns.

By the Commander in Chief,

Signed, WM. MCFARLAND, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters,

Tiermans,* Sept. 29th 1811.

Regimental order,

Capt. W. C. Baen† having reported himself will join his company, and Lieutenant Burton will join his own company until further orders.

Signed, JAMES MILLER, Lt. Col. of the 5th Reg.

Commanding.

*Tierman's, evidently the same as Turman's. Benjamin Turman and his family were the first settlers in the district (1806) and a small creek in Sullivan County, Ind., flowing into the Wabash, bears the name. The creek drains Turman Township.

†Capt. William C. Baen was born in New Hampshire and enlisted from Rhode Island. He was made captain in the 4th Infantry, May 3, 1808, and died Nov. 9, 1811, of wounds received in the Battle of Tippecanoe. *Heitman's Hist. Reg. and Dict.*, etc.

Head Quarters,

Battelle des Illinois,‡ 4th Oct. 1811.

A command to consist of one subaltern one sergeant, one corporal and 20 privates from the regular troops and 1 subaltern 2 sergeants 2 corporals and thirty privates from Capt. Spencers company of rifle is to parade this evening at 2 o'clock these troops are to take with them their blankets and to draw five days provisions exclusive of this day, the two subalterns will apply at Head Quarters for orders.

By the Commander in Chief,

Signed, H. HURST A. D. C.

Camp, Battle des Illinois, Oct. 16th 1811.

Regimental order,

The officers commanding the different companies will be very particular in the execution of the General order of this day relative to the inspection of the arms, etc., as quick as possible it is to be understood that the examination of the arms and ammunition is to be thus particularly attended to every day, by the officer commanding the different companies and to make their report to the Commanding officer of the Regiment daily.

Signed, G. R. C. FLOYD Major
4th Infantry.

Camp Battle des Illinois,

October 25th 1811.

Brigade order,

Pursuant to the General order of yesterday the Brigade will commence their march on 27th inst. The moment not being distant when they will be called to actual duty enforces it on the commander of Corps to see their arms and ammunition in perfect order and for that purpose a daily inspection will be made and all deficiencies immediately replaced.

In the event of meeting the enemy the Brigade will be ordered to make a vigorous and successful charge, the enemy will retreat in confusion, the horse will pursue and complete the victory.

Officers and soldiers will remember what their country expects from them and what a determined body are capable of perform-

‡"Bataille des Illinois" was a name given by the French to this spot, which was famous in Indian tradition as the scene of a desperate battle between the Illinois and Iroquois. *Lossing's Field Book, War of 1812, page 195.*

ing against an inferior number of Indians. Soldiers must be obedient to their officers prompt and resolute in execution of their duty. Lieutenant Colonel Miller's* ill health deprives him the honor of leading the Regulars that duty devolves on Major Floyd, and by the direction of the Commander in Chief Capt. Baen will perform the duty of Major. He will be mounted and lead the left wing of the regulars.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. A. B. G.

Encampment at Prairie Grove, Nov. 3rd 1811.†

Brigade orders,

With the approbation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, George Croughan Esq.‡ is appointed volunteer aid de Camp to the acting Brigadier General. All orders therefore delivered through him will be obeyed and respected according.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Brigade Main Quarters,
Vincennes Nov. 18th, 1811.

Brigade orders,

The General order of this day dissolves the Brigade which I have had the honor to command.

In taking leave of many of my comrades in arms I cannot more strongly evince my exalted opinion of the troops composing the Brigade than by exhorting them when their country calls for their aid to make it their determination to preserve unblemished the reputation acquired on the morning of the 7th when they gallantly defeated the combination of Indians. Sacred be the memory of our gallant brothers who gloriously sacrificed their lives for their country on that day.

*Lieut. Miller was too sick to march when the troops left Fort Harrison and was left in command of the fort with a garrison of invalids.

†For an account of the battle see Isaac Naylor's account in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. 2, pages 163-169; *Readings in Indiana History*, 1914, pages 119-123; *A Journal of Two Campaigns of the 4th Regiment of U. S. Infantry in Michigan and Indiana Territories*, by Adam Walker, Keene, N. H., 1816, which contains the statements of Sergeant Orr and William Brigham.

‡George Croghan became captain in the 17th Infantry, March 12, 1812, and distinguished himself under Harrison at Fort Meigs. He conducted the memorable defeat of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky against Gen. Proctor, Aug. 1 and 2, 1813.

Brigade Major Clarke will be pleased to accept of my thanks for his indefatigable zeal in performing the duties assigned him. Capt. Creaghan (aid de camp to the acting Brigadier) firmness on the morning of battle and attention to duty merits and receives my warmest thanks.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. A. B. G.

Head Quarters, Vincennes, Nov. 23rd 1811.

Regimental order,

The Campaign having closed and the troops taken winter quarters, the following arrangement of officers will take place.

Lieutenant Burton will take charge of the late Capt. Welch's company. Lieutenant Fuller, Capt. Wentworth and Lieutenant Larrabee the late Baens. Lt. Peckham will join his own company and Lt. Way will do duty in Capt. Barton's company. Lt. Smith will take charge of the boat to ascend the Wabash with clothing, report himself to Captain Snelling and join his company. Ephraim D. Dackham and John Silver of Captain Prescott's company from the recommendation of their Captain are promoted to the rank of Corporals from the 1st October 1811.

Samuel Fowler of the same company for his good conduct while at Fort Harrison and the recommendation of Lieut. Col. Miller, is promoted to the rank of a corporal from 1st November 1811. Major Mantor of the late Welch's Company for his soldier-like conduct is reinstated as a sergeant to rank from 1st October 1811. William Turner of Captain Barton's company for his good conduct in the late action with the Indians and reinstated as a corporal to rank from 1st October 1811.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

Regimental Head Quarters, Vincennes,
Nov. 20th 1811.

Regimental order,

Fourth Regiment (in which I desire to include the 25 Riflemen attached to the Regiment and the 16 men of Capt. Poseys* Company) you have closed a campaign brilliant in success and highly advantageous to your country, in which you are no less distin-

*John Posey was captain of Indiana militia.

*Gen. W. Johnston. See note, page 46.

guished for the intrepid bravery of the Privates than for the gallant spirit and proud honour of the officers. The Glories you have gained on the morning of the 7th inst., when your camp was surprised shall be recorded in times eternal tablet, and no suspension of praise shall silence your just merits my Brothers. Your conduct on that day can never be effaced from my gratitude, your contempt of danger and determined courage saved the camp and to you the candid militia ascribe the glorious victory obtained. It shall be my duty to make your merits known to the honorable Secretary.

Signed, JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy. C. D.

U. S. Detachment Main Quarters,
Vincennes, Nov. 29th 1811.

Detachment order,

The campaign having closed every exertion of the Quarter Master is required to procure and arrange comfortable quarters for the Troops, who are immediately to put their arms and accoutrements in the best possible order.

The Detachment Garrison order of the 27th June will be considered in force except that part which alludes to drills.

The orderly Sergeants will make their reports at the adjutants quarters, at 12 o'clock each day. The senior officer at the Barracks at Fort Knox will make a General report daily of the Troops quartered there.

Officers commanding companies will agreeable to the General order of yesterday deliver to the surgeon of the 4th Regiment the medicines hospital stores Furniture and bedding which has been sent on to them, for which they will take his receipt. He will also account to the several officers from whom he has taken clothing. His report of the sick and wounded Regulars is expected on Sundays and Wednesdays at Detachment Main Quarters.

Per order J. L. EASTMAN
A. Adjutant

4th U. S. Regt. Infy.

Detachment Main Quarters,
Vincennes, Dec. 6th 1811.

Detachment order,

The col. views the cutting off the pantaloons of the soldiers presumptuous and contrary to the intentions of the Government, he therefore positively forbids it. The Regimental orders of June

and October 1810 relative to clothing is considered in force, and there will be a rigid inspection of arms and accoutrements on Sunday next, when it is expected they will be in the best possible order.

Signed, J^{NO}. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.
C. D.

Detachment Main Quarters,
Vincennes, Dec. 6th 1811.

Detachment order,

Frequent complaints have been made about the sutling at the cantonment Fort Knox. The Colonel forbids any person sutling for the troops of that cantonment but those mentioned in the order of the 22nd November 1811, and they will regulate their prices by the retailers at Vincennes.

Till further arrangements are made for quarters, the regular sutlers will occupy the room now occupied by the contractor as a counting room, but one room can be allowed for the contractor. All articles deposited by the Quarter Master will not be used but by order of the officers commanding the Detachment.

Signed, J^{NO}. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.
C. D.

Head Quarters, Vincennes, 20th December 1811.

General orders,

The Governor of the Indiana Territory having been directed by the President of the United States to take command of the Troops destined for an expedition upon the Wabash of which the 4th U. S. Regiment formed a part, thought proper from the events that had happened and from the General aspect of Indian affairs to retain the Command after the Troops had returned, and the Militia been dismissed; circumstances have however determined him to relinquish it and the U. S. Troops in the Territory are released from all obligation to receive orders from him; this order embraces Capt. Snelling the Commandant of Fort Harrison, so far at least as the Connection with the Indians is not concerned this Department being entirely under the control of the Governor the Capt. will still continue to communicate to him alone upon that subject. It is however to be considered as a

voluntary duty but from the known patriotism of the Capt. the Governor has no doubt of his performing it with cheerfulness, until another arrangement can be made.

It is almost superfluous for the Governor on this occasion to express his sense of the merit of the Troops the command of which he has now thought proper to decline; this has been done in a way to do them more honour than they could possibly derive from an order of his, the circulation of which would not extend beyond the limits of their quarters; he cannot however forbear to declare, that although the official tie which has for some time connected him with those gallant troops is now dissolved, he will ever retain for them a sincerely affectionate regard and that however distantly separated from him they may be, to whatever part of the world they may be sent to fight the battles of their country, their honor and glory will be always dear to them.

Doctor Scull, Blood and Cummings employed by the Governor as Surgeons mates will report themselves to Col. Boyd, to remain in the service if he should think proper.

A true Copy.

Signed, NATHL. J. ADAMS,
Adjt. of the Army.

U. S. Detachment Main Quarters,
Vincennes, January 21 1812.

Detachment orders,

In taking leave of this command which I am authorized to do by the Honorable Secretary of War permission of the 12th ult., and to which my private concerns in New England compel me I cannot suppress the regret I feel in separating myself for a time from a Corps eminently distinguished for bravery in the field, for the proud honor of its officers and its perfected state of discipline.

Whenever it appeared consonant with the principles of duty, it has ever been my aim to make accommodation a pleasing part in the regulation of my conduct and to give satisfaction to those who I have had the honor of commanding with a faithful and independent discharge of my duties has been a prominent and anxious wish.

I cannot now take leave of the Regiment and rifle company whose happiness is indivisibly blended with my own without reminding them in the strongest terms of the necessity of rigidly persevering in the cultivation of harmony the slightest relapse from which growing out of trifling differences between members of the same Corps, indulged, producing party rancour, and discord too often becomes epidemic and diseases the whole, let me recommend that Esprit de Corps which makes a whole body

tenacious of its reputation and solicitous to preserve it unsullied from the Colonel down to the Private.

The command of the United States troops in this Territory devolves on Lieut. Col. James Miller of the 5th Regiment Infantry who will be pleased on assuming the same to report to the War Department.

The support and zealous cooperation of Lieut. Col. Miller while Major in bringing the 4th Regiment to its present state of discipline has merited and commands applause and it would be an omission of Justice not to place this testimony on record.

JNO. P. BOYD,
Col. 4th Regt. Infy.

Vincennes, January 24, 1812.

Detachment order,

In obedience to Colonel Boyd's order of the 23rd inst., Lt. Col. Miller assumes the command of the U. S. Troops in the Indiana Territory, and directs the orders now in force to be strictly adhered to until further orders.

Signed JAMES MILLER,
Lt. Col. 5th Regt. Infy.

Copy attested by
Adjutant Eastman.

Indiana Resolves.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory that the thanks of this House be given to Colonel John P. Boyd the second in command to the officers non commissioned officers and private soldiers composing the 4th United States Regiment of Infantry together with the other United States Troops under his command for the distinguished regularity, discipline, coolness and undaunted valour so eminently displayed by them in the late brilliant and glorious battle fought with the Shawanoe Prophet and his confederates, on the morning of the 7th November 1811, by the Army under the command of Governor Harrison.

Resolved that the said Col. Boyd be requested to communicate the foregoing to the officers and privates belonging to the said 4th Regiment and that a copy of these resolutions signed by the Speaker of this House be presented to the said Col. Boyd by a Committee of the House.

Signed, G. W. JOHNSTON Speaker of
the House of Representatives.

Nov. 1811.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives
of the Indiana Territory.

Gentlemen :

I have the honor for myself the Officers and Soldiers composing the Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, the rifle company attached and the small detachment of Posey's Company to return you our thanks for the distinguished notice you have been pleased to take of our conduct in the battle with the Shawanoe Prophet and his confederates on the morning of the 7th Nov. 1811 by your resolutions of this day. If our efforts in the discharge of our duties shall have resulted in advancing the public good, we are gratified and do believe that we have merited this tribute of applause from the assembled representatives of this very respectable portion of our country renders it peculiarly flattering to our honor and our pride.

With much consideration and respect

In behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the U. S. Troops
Gentlemen,

I have the honor to be

Your Obedient Servant,

Detachment H. Qrs.
Vincennes, Nov. 1811.

JNO. P. BOYD.

At a meeting of the citizens of Vincennes and its vicinity the following address was unanimously agreed to and ordered to be presented to Colonel Boyd and that Henry Vanderburgh Esq.,* Chairman of the Meeting and John Baddolet Esq.† be a committee to present the same.

HENRY VANDERBURGH Chairman
JOHN JOHNSON‡ Clk.

Vincennes Nov. 25 1811.

*Henry Vanderburg, born in Troy, N. Y., 1760, had risen to the position of captain in the 2nd New York Continental Line during the Revolution and soon after settled at Vincennes. He was married in February, 1790, to Miss Frances Cornoyer, of that post. In 1791 he was appointed justice of the peace and judge of the Probate Court of Knox County. He was selected as one of the five members of the first legislative council of the Northwest Territory and chosen by his colleagues president. When Indiana Territory was created he was one of the first judges and occupied that position until his death, April 12, 1812. *History of Evansville and Vanderburg County, Ind., by Elliott, page 66.*

†John Badollet was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1758, the son of a Lutheran minister. He came to America in 1776 with Albert Gallatin and first settled in Pennsylvania. He was the first registrar in the U. S. land office in Vincennes and lived there until his death. He held the office until 1836, when he was succeeded by his son Albert. He held many public offices in Indiana and died July 29, 1837. *History of the City of Vincennes, Ind., by Henry S. Cauthorn, page 184.*

‡John Johnson was a Virginian who settled at Vincennes at the time of the organization of Indiana Territory and soon ranked as one of the ablest lawyers in the territory. He took an active part in local politics and was a consistent pro-slavery man. *Dunn's Indiana, A Redemption from Slavery, page 327.*

Colonel Jno. P. Boyd,
4th Reg. U. S. Inf.
Sir,

Permit us to convey to you and through you to the Officers and men of the Regiment you command, the exalted sense we entertain of the masterly and spirited conduct which you have displayed in the engagement with the Indians at Tippicanoe and to express the gratitude which fills our hearts for so many lives which your gallant exertions have contributed to preserve. Your near departure from this country prevent a more general and public manifestation of these sentiments, which are not peculiar to ourselves; we find them universally entertained, and those brave regular's expressions repeated with enthusiasm by that spirited but untutored Militia who witnessed and emulated your cool intrepidity, evince at once the importance of the service you have rendered and the warmth of their gratitude.

In endeavouring thus to portray our feelings on the present occasion, we present you the only reward it is in our power to bestow, the homage of thankfulness and truth, not the less gratifying to noble minds for being spontaneous and artless.

A great good Sir will follow from your example, our fellow citizens will be convinced that valour without science cannot however duly exerted, lead to certain success and may eventually cause an useless effusion of blood, that an armed force without military knowledge is little better than an inefficient multitude, and they will learn to submit with cheerfulness to that discipline and subordination which alone can render its efforts consentaneous and irresistible.

In addressing you thus Sir, we are satisfied that we are discharging a duty of sacred justice and will reluctantly take leave of you with prayers to the Author of all good, that he may long preserve you and your gallant companions in arms for the honor and defence of our common country.

HENRY VANDERBURGH, Chairman.

JNO. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

To Henry Vanderburgh Esq., Chairman, and the other Gentlemen, Citizens of Vincennes and vicinity:

Gentlemen,

We are honored by your notice of this day which conveys to us the officers and privates of the 4th Regt. your high approbation of our conduct in the action of the 7th Ins. With dignified pride we acknowledge this meed of merit. It is the soldiers boon,

and if we have deserved of our country we are gratified by your public approbation of our exertions which are ever ready to meet the commands of our country.

With much consideration and respect
 in the name of the Reg., I have the honor
 to be Gentlemen Your Obedient Servant,
 JNO. P. BOYD Col. 4th Reg. U. S. I.

Fourth Reg. U. S. Infy.,
 Cantonments Vincennes, Jan. 20, 1812.

Having since the formation of our Corps been placed under the command of Colonel John P. Boyd, and witnessed the ardent solicitude evinced by him for our^a respective interest and honor as blended with the honor and reputation of the 4th U. S. Reg. of Infantry. We should justly be considered as destitute of every military principle both of propriety and duty, as well as of manly feelings, were we to omit to make this public avowal of the detestation, with which we view the various publications that have been made in the newspaper of *this place*, called the Western Sun,^{*} evidently intended to cause dissensions in the Corps. The abusive and vulgar piece contained in the Newspaper of Saturday last, together with others we have before observed having the same object, have excited our indignation, and we declare that we view them as scurrilous attempts to degrade and lessen the consequence of our commanding officer, and to deprive him of the respect due his character as a soldier and a gentleman.

GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Sen. Capt. 4th Reg.
 R. C. BARTON, Capt. 4th Reg.
 O. G. BURTON, Lt. 4th Reg.
 C. LARRABEE, Lt. 4th
 E. WAY Lt. 4
 J. L. EASTMAN, Lt. & Adj. 4 Reg.
 BENJ. HILL, Lt. 4 Reg.
 GEO. P. PETERS, Lt. 4 Reg.
 LEWIS PECKHAM, Lt. 4.
 JOSIAH BACON, Lt. & Qr. M. 4.
 GEORGE GOODING, Lt. 4 Reg.
 H. BURCHSTEAD, Ens. 2 Reg.

N. B.

Lt. Colonel Pike and Major Floyd not with the Regiment.

^{*}The Western Sun. In 1803 Elihu Stout, a citizen of Kentucky, emigrated to Indiana Territory and on July 4, 1804, commenced the publication of a paper at Vincennes which was called the "Indiana Gazette." This was published for almost a year and a half, when all the materials were destroyed by fire and the paper stopped until new supplies could be procured. The paper was again printed, but under the new title "Western Sun." It was regularly published by Mr. Stout until November, 1845, when he sold out. It continued to run for several years. *Law's History of Vincennes, etc.*, page 137.

Address of the Officers of the 4th Regiment
to their Colonel.

Vincennes, Jan. 23rd 1812.

In parting with you Sir, after being united in duty or command for upwards of three years we feel a pleasure in offering this tribute of our confidence and respect, created by the discharge of your obligation in the capacity of our commanding officer, but increased by your cool conduct and animating council which most of us witnessed in the action of the 7th November wherein you was second in command and which was calculated to stimulate every man whose bosom was susceptible of zeal and courage. On this occasion we cannot refrain to express the high sense we entertain of the sentiments conveyed in your order announcing to the Regiment your intended departure for New England particularly the injunction to cultivate those principles of unanimity and accordance amongst ourselves—which is so entirely essential to the creation and support of that “Esprit de Corps” in destitution of which respectability and preeminence, as a military body, is sought for in vain. In a situation and under circumstances so peculiar as the present we conceive it as a duty we owe to you and ourselves to declare that while we consider subordination as the only basis of discipline harmony and order, every attempt to alienate us from our commanding officer, and to disunite the officers of our Corps and ever will be received by us with pointed indignation.

We could not have been insensible to the efforts of Parties to interest us in differences which existed before our arrival at this place and with which duty and propriety forbid our interference. On the contrary as we know nothing of their merits so we disclaim all participation in their concerns, satisfied that our professional duties should engage our time and attention, considering our services devoted to our country alone.

We now Sir, after the assurance of our confidence and esteem take leave of you, with the most cordial wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

GEO. W. PRESCOTT, Sen. Capt. 4 Regt. U. S. Inf.
A. C. BARTON, Capt. 4th Reg.
JOSIAH BACON, Lt. & Qr. Mr. 4th
E. WAY, Lt. 4 Regt.
J. L. EASTMAN, Lt. & Adj.
BENJ. HILL, Lt. 4th Reg.
GEO. P. PETERS, Lt. 4th Reg.
LEWIS PECKHAM, Lt. 4th Reg.

Lt. Col. Pike & Maj. Floyd of the 4th Reg. not present.

To Colonel Jno. P. Boyd, 4th U. S. Inf.
Vincennes.

Fourth Regiment Head Quarters,
Vincennes Jan. 1812.

Captain Prescott & Other
Officers of the 4th Reg. U. S. Inf. at Vincennes.

Gentlemen,

I am honored by your polite letter of this date, expressive of your approbation,—believing as I do in the purity of your esteem, and honorable independence, I acknowledge with proud satisfaction this flattering testimony of my brother officers,—and altho in separating from them for a time I am gratified in the desire of being at the seat of government, yet my regret is lively and sincere in taking leave of those whose happiness is indivisible with my own.

My unlimited estimation of you as soldiers has been justified by your undaunted conduct in the field. Your spirited and zealous exertions evinced on all occasions for the honor of your country and the good of the service, your tenacious respect for your Regt., and commendable jealousy at the interference of others,—Your private manners has been marked with the distinguished emulation which is the characteristic of our profession, and impresses on one the laudible ambition of being esteemed the elder brother of the Fourth Regiment. I have the honor to be

Gentlemen, Your friend,

JNO. P. BOYD.

From Vincennes to the Prophets town
Extract from the Orderly Book, Vincennes.
December 1811.

The Army moved from Vincennes the 26th September and on the 30th encamped at ——*

1st October, Encamped at Battle des Illinois (now Fort Harrison)

29th Oct. Moved from Fort Harrison for the Prophets town that evening encamped 6 miles from thence.

30th. encamped about twenty miles.

31. Crossed the Wabash and encamped.

Nov. 1. Marched about ten miles (10 miles) encamped and on the 2nd built a Block House.†

*Probably at Turman's.

†This block house was built for the sick, who were left there with a guard under command of Sergeant Reed. Tipton says the house was 25 feet square and had a breastwork from each corner next the river down to the water. It was built on the Wabash, three miles below Vermilion in a small prairie. *Walker's Journal of Two Campaigns, etc.*; Tipton's Journal in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, Vol. 2, pages 170-184.

3rd. Marched and encamped on an Island of high ground in the S. W. Part of the big Prairie.

4. Crossed Pine creek and encamped on the opposite bank.

5th. Marched within about 12 miles of the Prophets town.

6th. Marched and when within about three miles of the Prophets town divested the troops of their knapsacks and moved on expected battle—approached near the town when two Chiefs came out, halted for $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. The Gov. proposed to encamp but was advised to move and immediately attack the enemy. Three cheers were given and the army advanced and encompassed three parts of the town, the Indians indicating by gestures and yells their determination to fight. Two Chiefs again came out which unfortunately occasioned a parley and the troops received orders to incline half a mile to the left and encamp. The Commander in Chief refused to take hostages, altho advised so to do by the second in command.

7th. Two hours before day our Camp was attacked by the united force of the Shawanoe Prophet, who were repulsed with much slaughter.

8th. Destroyed the Town of Tippecanoe and large quantities of grain.

9th. Commenced a return, marched about 8 miles, conveying our numerous wounded in wagons.

10th. Encamped about 5 miles above Pine Creek.

11th. Encamped on the old encampment in the big Prairie.

12th. Arrived at the Block House.

13th. Put the most severely wounded on board boats and recrossed the Wabash at the former place and encamped on the opposite bank.

14th. Made a long march and encamped within about three miles of Fort Harrison.

15th. After halting a few hours at Fort Harrison moved about 8 miles below and encamped.

16th. Moved about miles.

17th. After a march of miles, encamped at Bosseron.

18th. Arrived at Vincennes. The regular troops were placed at Fort Knox. A few days after some companies were cantoned at Vincennes where the general Hospital had been established.

SOLDIERS AT DETROIT FROM 1797-1802.

Gleaned from original sources in Burton Historical Collection: Ledger 198, containing lists of members of the companies; Ledger 228, containing personal accounts of Officers and Soldiers; Ledger 282, a Regiment Pay Book.

United States Army Officers at Detroit and Vicinity, 1797-1802.

Col. David Strong†.....	1797-1800
Col. J. F. Hamtramck†.....	1801-1802
Died at Detroit 1803.	
Col. Thomas Forster.....	1801-1802
Major Buell	1797-1798
Major Thomas Hunt.....	1797-1802
At Michilimackinac in 1802.	
Major Thomas Martin.....	1801-1802

CAPTAINS

Richard H. Greateon.....	1797
Benjamin Lockwood	
At Michilimackinac in 1802.	
Cornelius Lyman	1797-1798
Andrew McClary	1797-1800
William Mills	1799-1800
Jonathan Nelson	1797-1799
Thomas Pasteur	1800-1801
Nicholas Rosencrantz§	1801-1802
Theodore Sedgwick	1797-1800
Alexander Thompson	1801-1802
Samuel Vance	1799
John Whistler	1799-1802

LIEUTENANTS

Robert G. Barde.....	1801-1802
William Carson	1802
At Michilimackinac in 1802.	
Eli B. Clemson (Climson).....	1800
Cocks	1802
Archibald Gray	1797-1800
Jesse Lukens	1798-1800
Martin	1798
Ebenezer Massy	1797-1798
John Michael	1797-1800
Joseph Miller	1802
Owen	1802

†See note, page 41.

‡See note, page 58.

§Capt. Nicholas Rosencrantz, born in Germany, enlisted from Pennsylvania. Was an ensign in the 1st Sublegion, May 12, 1794; in the 1st Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; lieutenant May 15, 1797; captain Nov. 1, 1799; honorably discharged June 1, 1802. *Heitman's Historical Register and Dictionary of the Army, 1789-1903.*

Ninian Pinkney	1802
Benjamin Rand	1797-1800
James Richmond	1797-1798
Joshua S. Rogers	1800
Peter Shiras	1799
Smith	1797
Horatio Stark	1802
2nd Lieut. of 1st Infantry at Michilimackinac.	
James Sterrett	1798
Of 1st Artillerists and Engineers.	
Peter Tallman	1797-1798
Afterwards Captain.	
Daniel Thompson	1797
Benjamin Wallace	1802
William Whistler	1802
John Wilson	1799-1800

ENSIGN

Callender	1797-1802
Joseph Dorr	1802
Glen	1797-1798
- Peter Schuyler	1797-1800
Thompson	1797
John Whipple	1797-1800

ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER

Elias Wallen	1797-1800
John McDonald	1797-1800
Commissary at Mackinac.	

Second United States Infantry.

STAFF OF THE 2ND REGIMENT 1798-1799.

John Green	Fife Major
Zenas Ames	Quarter Master Sergeant
David C. Evans	Sergeant Major
William Eaton	Sergeant Major
Joseph Holly	Private

CAPT. SEDGWICK'S* COMPANY.

SERGEANTS

Samuel Church	1797-1798
William Lewis	1797-1798
Thomas Maroney (Merony, Moroney)	1798-1800
Patrick Preston	1797-1800
William Wilson	1798-1800

*Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts; ensign 2nd Infantry, March 4, 1791; lieutenant July 30, 1792; 2nd Sublegion, Sept. 4, 1792; captain Dec. 29, 1793; 2nd Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; honorably discharged June 1, 1802. *Heitman's Register*.

CORPORALS

Robert Gibson	1797-1798
Maurice Healy (Haley).....	1798-1800
Abraham Riblet	1797-1800
Silas Perry	1798
Felta Shockey	1797-1800

DRUMMERS

John Miller	1797-1798
William Price	1798-1800
Deserted and not paid, Feb. 1800.	

PRIVATES

Stephen Barton	1798	David Jones.....	1797-1800
James Bittle (Bettle)...	1797-1800	Nicholas Kelly.....	1798
Hugh Brady.....	1797-1800	James McConnell.....	1797-1800
George Bridgham		Michel McDonnell	
(Col. Strong).....	1798-1800	(Donald)	1797-1798
Joshua Brown.....	1797-1800	Charles Murphy.....	1797-1798
Jacob Casterline.....	1797-1800	Jn. Mushrush.....	1797-1798
James Cassady.....	1798	Michael O'Loughlin....	1797-1798
Patrick Collens.....	1797-1800	Elias Perin (Prin).....	1798-1799
Thomas Conley.....	1797-1798	David Peterson.....	1797-1798
John Conner.....	1798-1800	Leonard Price.....	1797-1800
Joseph Cross.....	1797-1800	Edward Reed.....	1797-1800
Ezra Dawson.....	1797-1800	George Rich.....	1798-1799
William Dickison.....	1798	Jacob Rosencrantz....	1798-1800
Thomas Everidge.....	1797-1798	David Snow.....	1797-1800
William Ferman		Benjamin Underwood..	1798
(Firman)	1797-1798	Moses Vance.....	1797-1800
John Fleck.....	1797-1800	Leonard Vermillion...	1797-1800
Thomas Forrest.....	1797-1798	Abram Van Voorhies..	1798-1800
Benjamin Griffeth		William Watt.....	
(Griffis)	1797-1800	William Wiggins.....	1797-1800
Thomas Harvey.....	1798	John Wenner	
Jacob Haynes.....	1798-1800	(Winner)	1798
Joseph Humphrys.....	1797-1798		

CAPT. McCLARY'S* COMPANY.

SERGEANTS

Caleb Coupland (Cowpland).....	1797-1800
William Coyle	1798-1800
Samuel Davidson	1798
Robert Gray	1797-1800
Joseph Harrison	1797-1800
James Nappier	1798-1800

CORPORALS

Silas Burbank	1797-1798
Samuel Buskirk	1797-1798
Mark Chase	1797-1800
Isaacher Hibbs	1797-1800
Thomas Reed	1797-1800
Adam Stear (Steer).....	1798-1800

*Andrew McClary, born in New Hampshire, enlisted in that state; ensign 2nd Infantry, April 11, 1792; 2nd Sublegion, Sept. 4, 1792; lieutenant Feb. 21, 1793; 2nd Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; captain Jan. 19, 1797; honorably discharged June 1, 1802; captain 21st Infantry, March 12, 1812; resigned Dec. 15, 1812. *Heitman's Register*.

FIFER

William Henderson1797-1800

DRUMMERS

John M. Jones.....1798-1800

John Morrison1797-1798

PRIVATES

William Allen.....1797-1798	Joseph Cooney.....1798
Josiah Austin.....1797-1798	Thomas Delany.....1797-1800
Ephream Barker.....1798-1800	Patrick Domican.....1797-1798
Michael Barrier.....1798	Dennis Doughty.....1798-1799
John Brown.....1797-1798	Michael Dougherty.....1798-1800
Patrick Bulger.....1797-1798	William Easterby.....1798-1800
David Fitzgerald.....1798	William Perkins.....1797-1800
Thomas Fuller.....1797-1800	Josiah Pinkerton.....1797-1798
Elijah Gafford.....1798-1800	Joseph Pinkerton.....1798-1800
Francis Gowen.....1797-1800	John Pondeford.....1798-1800
Jacob Guile (Gile).....1798-1800	John Presho.....1798-1800
David Haynes.....1797-1800	William Price.....1798
Joseph Humphries.....1798-1800	William Reed.....1797-1800
John Johens.....1798	George Robinson
Ashal (Asel) Kinney...1797-1798	(Robison)1797-1800
William Ledger	John Ryan.....1797-1800
(Ladger, Leger).....1798-1800	John Slagel (Sleagle)...1797-1800
Walter Little (Litle)...1797-1800	John Snyder (Snider)...1798-1800
James Loyd.....1797-1800	Robert Thistlethwaite..1797-1798
John McBride.....1798-1800	John Thompson.....1797-1800
John McLane (Lean)..1797-1800	Frederick Tippet.....1798
William McNabb.....1798	William Vicker.....1797-1800
John Maka (Maha).....1798-1800	Nicholas Wilker.....1797-1800
Anthony Palmer.....1797-1800	George Wood.....1797-1798

CAPT. LYMAN'S* COMPANY.

Ens. J. Whipple†.....1798

SERGEANTS

Daniel Cook1798

James Davidson (Davison).....1797-1798

John Miller1797-1798

Timothy Root1797-1798

CORPORALS

Ichabod Cook1798

John Dewit1797-1798

John or Joseph Murphy.....1797-1798

DRUMMERS

John Morrison1798

John Scott1797-1798

*Cornelius Lyman was born in Massachusetts and was appointed from that state ensign in the 2nd Massachusetts, Jan. 1, 1781, serving to Nov. 3, 1783; lieutenant 2nd U. S. Infantry, March 4, 1791; captain July 30, 1792; assigned to 2nd Sublegion, Sept. 4, 1792; assigned to 2nd U. S. Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; transferred to 1st Infantry, April 1, 1802; died March 23, 1805. *Heitman's Register*.

†John Whipple, ensign 2nd Infantry, July 10, 1797; 1st lieutenant March 2, 1799; transferred to 1st Infantry, April 1, 1802; captain April 11, 1803; resigned Jan. 31, 1807. *Heitman's Register*.

PRIVATES

John Agan (Agen).....1797-1798	John Lesplace.....1798
Daniel Agnew.....1797-1798	William McClellan
Nathaniel Brown.....1797	(McClennel)1797-1798
Patrick Bulger.....1798	John McKibben1798
Dudley Day.....1797-1798	Zachariah Mott.....1798
Zaphaniah Downes.....1797-1798	William O'Bryan
James Elliot.....1798	(O'Brian)1797-1798
Humphry Floyd.....1797-1798	James Pecker.....1797-1798
William Gartz.....1797-1798	Charles Raer.....1797-1798
John Griffin.....1797-1798	Joseph Richardson....1798
George Griscom.....1797-1798	Thomas Smith.....1797-1798
Joseph Hagerty.....1797-1798	John Suttentfield
John Henry.....1797-1798	(Sullingfield)1797-1798
Philip Hoss.....1797-1798	William Ungless.....1798
John Howard.....1798	William Wellman.....1797-1798
William Howe.....1797-1798	James Williams.....1797-1798
Jacob Hykes.....1798	Lewis Wise.....1798
Thomas Janes.....1797	John Wyley (Wiley)...1797-1798
Charles Johnston.....1798	Joseph Young.....1797-1798

CAPT. GREATON'S* COMPANY.

SERGEANTS

T. Atwood	1798-1800
John Barnard	1798-1800
A. Campbell	1798-1800
Jacob Cramer (Creamer).....	1798-1799
George Mackison (Mackinson, Mackelson, Malkenson)	1797-1800

CORPORALS

David Atwood.....	1798-1800
Solomon Chapman	1797-1798
Jacob Matson	1798-1799
Patrick O'Brien	1798-1800
Isaac Tucker	1797-1800

FIFE MAJOR

John Green	1800
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FIFER

Jeremiah Hyland	1798
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DRUMMER

Patrick Conner	1797-1800
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PRIVATES

Thomas Abanather....1797	James Brown.....1797-1800
Isaac Anderson.....1798	Patrick Burns.....1797
John Archer.....1798	William Cole.....1797-1800
David Atwood.....1800	Joseph Cooney
Justice Auger.....1797-1798	(Coony)1798-1800

*Richard Humphrey Greaton, born in Massachusetts, appointed from Massachusetts, ensign 3rd Massachusetts, Nov. 30, 1781, and served to November, 1783; lieutenant 2nd U. S. Infantry, March 4, 1791; wounded in action with Miami Indians near Fort Recovery, Ohio (St. Clair's defeat), Nov. 4, 1791; assigned to 2nd Sub-legion Sept. 4, 1792; captain Feb. 18, 1793; assigned to 2nd U. S. Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; honorably discharged June 1, 1802; died July 18, 1815. *Heitman's Register*.

Dennis Cronon (Cronnon, Cronin)....1797-1798	David McKinsey (McKinney)1798
Jno. Danielson.....1797-1800	Conrad Marts (Mark)..1797-1798
John Donaldson (Donelson)1798	Jacob Miller.....1797-1800
Matthew Dougherty...1797-1800	Robert Miller.....1797-1798
Jesse Duchean.....1798	Martin Morgan.....1798-1800
Thomas Forrest.....1798-1800	Christopher Murphy...1797-1800
Edward Hagerty.....1797-1800	Nathaniel Palmer.....1797-1798
Samuel Hawkins.....1797-1800	Peter Phelen.....1798-1800
Jacob Haynes.....1798	Isaac Pierce (Peairs)...1797-1800
James Henry.....1797-1800	William Powers.....1797-1800
William Holding.....1798	Elisha Pratt.....1797-1800
Deserted before May 1, 1800.	John Ramsey.....1797-1800
George Kelly.....1797-1798	Peter Richards.....1798-1800
Matthew Kelly.....1798-1800	George Smith.....1798
Thomas Kelly.....1797-1800	John Smith (Beau)....1798-1800
William Kelly.....1797-1798	John Smith (tailor)....1798-1800
John Kline (Cline)....1797-1798	3rd Regiment in 1800.
John Lafferty.....1797-1800	Henry Taylor.....1797-1800
Daniel Lawrence (Larrance)1797-1800	Joseph Thayard.....1797-1800
Arthur Leonard.....1797-1800	John Thompson.....1797-1800
Joseph Long.....1797-1800	Ebenezer Tuttle.....1797-1800
	John Wells.....1797-1798

CAPT. BISSELL'S* COMPANY.

SERGEANTS

John McCarty	1800
Thomas Main	1798
John Miller	1798

CORPORALS

Charles Grim	1798-1800
John Symmonds	1798-1800

FIFER

Daniel Davidson

DRUMMERS

John Morrison	1798-1800
John Walker	1798-1800

PRIVATES

Robert Albein (Allen)..1798	Patrick Johnson.....1798-1800
Silas Burbank.....1798-1800	Edward Logan.....1798-1800
James Carlen.....1798-1800	Edward Lowry.....1798-1800
Samuel Christy.....1798-1800	Barney Murphy.....1798-1800
John Clark.....1798	Samuel Patrick.....1798-1800
Thomas Clark.....1798-1800	John Pesho.....1798
Nicholas Colhoon.....1798-1800	Richard Rodgers.....1798
Jonathan Cunningham..1798	Silas Seybold (Saybold)1798-1800
Jesse Deshain (Dushain)1800	Joseph Waldrun.....1798-1800
George Douglass.....1798-1800	Peter White.....1800
Henry East.....1798-1800	Casper Wright.....1798-1800
Elias Flat.....1798-1800	
William Frost.....1798	
Qt. M. Sergt. 1798.	

*Russell Bissell, Connecticut; lieutenant 2nd Infantry, March 4, 1791; 2nd Sub-legion, Sept. 4, 1792; captain Feb. 19, 1793; 2nd Infantry, Nov. 1, 1796; transferred to 1st Infantry, April 1, 1802; major 2nd Infantry, Dec. 9, 1807; died Dec. 18, 1807.

Artillery.*

CAPT. THOMPSON'S† COMPANY.

SERGEANTS

John Jones	1798-1800
Tilman Patterson	1798-1800

CORPORALS

William Howard	1798-1800
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FIFER

William Murphy	1798-1800
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PRIVATES

Benjamin Aston.....	1798-1800	Francis Hinds	
Peregrin Banthim.....	1798-1800‡	(Haines)	1798-1800
Moses Bedell (Beddle).....	1798-1800	William Lewis.....	1799-1800
James Boyle.....	1798-1800	William McBride.....	1798-1800
James Campbell.....	1798-1800	Charles McClusky.....	1798-1800
James Cassidy.....	1798-1800	James Moody.....	1798-1800
Thomas Dannahy.....	1799-1800	Stephen Reynolds.....	1798-1800
John Deal.....	1798-1800	William Robinson.....	1798-1800
Patrick Diver.....	1799	Silas J. Sargents.....	1798-1800
Francis Gallighar		James Welch (Welsh).....	1798-1800
(Galegar)	1798-1800	Asa Wilson.....	1798-1800
Anthony Gilgody.....	1798-1800		

LIEUT. TALLMAN'S COMPANY.§

James Campbell	private.....	1798
John Deal	corporal.....	1797-1798
Michael Dougherty	private.....	1797
William Farr	private.....	1798
Cyrus Griffin	"	1797
Corporal Howard		1798
Sergt. Jones		1797-1798
William Linsey	sergeant.....	1797-1798

*By the Act of April 27, 1798, the Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers was organized, consisting of three battalions, four companies each. Prior to this the Government had organized the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers and Captain Tallman had command of one company. By the new act, Captain Thompson took command and many of the men of Captain Tallman's company joined him.

†Alexander Thompson, born in New York, appointed from New York 2nd lieutenant 2nd Continental Artillery, May 31, 1779; transferred to Corps of Artillerists, June 17, 1783, and served to June 20, 1784; captain 1st Artillerists and Engineers, June 2, 1794; honorably discharged June 1, 1802; m. s. k. U. S. A. July 27, 1806; died Sept. 28, 1809. *Heitman's Register*.

‡Peregrin Banthim (Bantrim, Bantham) remained in Detroit until the fire of 1805 and was therefore eligible for a donation lot. He obtained a deed for his lot Feb. 17, 1809, and later sold it to Maj. Joseph Farwell. *Proceedings of the Land Board of Detroit by Burton, 1915, page 184.*

§Peter Tallman, born in New York, was appointed from New York lieutenant of Artillerists and Engineers, Feb. 26, 1795; May 9, 1798, was lieutenant of 1st Artillerists and Engineers. He was appointed captain Dec. 29, 1800. He was retained as lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillery in April, 1802, and then made captain, July 8, 1802. He died Sept. 15, 1804. *Heitman's Register*.

Owen McCarty	private.....	1798
Charles McClusky	corporal.....	1798
Lawrence McCreght (McCreight)...	private.....	1798
William Murphy	private.....	1798
—— Patterson	sergeant.....	1797-1798
William Robertson	private.....	1797
William Robison	"	1798
David Romine	"	1797
George Sargents	"	1798
James Welsh (Walsh).....	"	1798

First United States Infantry.

CAPT. LEWIS' COMPANY IN 1802 (FEB.-MAY).

Lieutenant† Carson.....	1802	John Lupton.....	private
John Jones.....	sergeant	Martin McMaster.....	"
—— Raredon.....	"	John McMichell.....	"
Francis Burgess.....	private	William Martin.....	"
George Burnet.....	"	William Mears.....	"
John Cowburn.....	"	Thomas Mitchell.....	"
John Cummins.....	"	Patrick Monahan.....	"
Daniel Delany.....	"	William Murphy.....	"
Thomas Everige.....	"	Martin Nebeker.....	"
Edward Frame (Fraim). ..	"	Francis O'Neal.....	"
Moses Fugett.....	"	Christopher Pratt.....	"
Daniel Gordon.....	"	Nathan Reed.....	"
Joseph Higgins.....	"	John Roberts.....	"
Patrick Horan.....	"	William Saunders.....	"
Azariah Hoyett.....	"	Matthew Smith.....	"
Ezra Hoyett.....	"	Arthur Steel.....	"
James Huston.....	"	Francis Thimbrook.....	"
Michael Kelly.....	"	Edward Turner.....	"
John Lane.....	"	John Welsh.....	"
Isaac Lewis.....	"		

Account of J. and A. Hunt With Capt. Rosencrantz's Company.

Original in Burton Historical Collection Manuscripts, Vol. 922, Page 201.

Received Detroit Nov. 15th., 1800 of Messrs. J. and A. Hunt our orders in favor of the following men amounting to the sums respectively annexed to their names, which we promise to see paid out of the first pay due them from the United States, deaths and desertions excepted.

†Lieut. William Carson came from Pennsylvania.

David Smuten	4 orders	amt.	\$15.00	paid
Sergt. Loy	2 "	"	\$20.35	paid
Corpl. Jolly	1 "	"	\$1.00	"
Charles Haney	3 "	"	\$7.50	"
Thomas Burns	1 "	"	\$29.28	"
Charles Boyd	2 "	"	\$10.00	dead
Ameziah Ingram	2 "	"	\$6.00	deserted
John I. Waters	1 "	"	\$1.00	paid
Jerh. Sullivan	1 "	"	\$2.50	"
Jno. Mullen	2 "	"	\$15.50	deserted
Isaae Warren	P orders give up			

\$113.38

Dr. Lt. Rogers P. order for morning on private
acct. his order give up \$5.26

Dr. Capt. Rosencrantz for whiskey, thread and
sheeting, your order on your private acct.
give up \$33.75

Total Dolls. due \$152.39

Signed & apped. of the above & give J. & A. Hunt

A true Copy of the Original receipted & signed by Capt.
Rosencrantz and myself for which we are accountable the
duplicate left in the hands of Capt. Rosencrantz by mistake
19 Jany. 1802

J. S. ROGERS, Lieut.

DOCUMENTS ON EARLY INDIANA HISTORY.

(Continued from Page 144.)

William Henry Harrison to William Eustis, Esq.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, 2nd July 1811.

Sir,

I have this moment received a dispatch from governor Edwards* by a Militia Captain with a command of twenty men—who also brought letters addressed to you which have been deposited in the post office of this Town—by these you will be

*Ninian Edwards was born in Maryland in March, 1775, and died at Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833. When 20 years old he came to Kentucky and after studying law was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1798 and the Tennessee bar in 1799. He rose rapidly in his profession, holding many important offices. In 1809 Madison appointed him governor of Illinois, an office which he held until 1818. He established a line of forts from the mouth of the Missouri to the Wabash River, a defense which was greatly appreciated during the War of 1812. He was one of the first U. S. senators from Illinois, serving from Dec. 4, 1818, to March 4, 1824, when he was appointed minister to Mexico. He was recalled before reaching his post in consequence of charges made against him by William H. Crawford. He was again elected governor of Illinois and served from 1826-1830. *Appleton's Cyclopedia*.

informed of some unpleasant events which have happened in the Illinois Country. And I am sorry to add to the list of these by communicating the intelligence which I received on Sunday evening of the massacre of three whole families in that Territory about one hundred and twenty miles west of this place and fifty from Kaskaskias. Governor Edwards had received no account of this distressing affair when his express came off. I have not the least reason to doubt the accuracy of the account. There are some grounds for supposing that it was perpetrated by a party of five Shawanoes. I was informed four weeks ago that it was the intention of the Prophet to commence hostilities in the Illinois in order to cover his principal object which was an attack upon this place. These events Sir require no comment from me. They merit and will no doubt receive the immediate attention of the Government. If some decisive measures are not speedily adopted we shall have a general combination of all the Tribes against us. At present a majority with all the best informed Chiefs are for peace, but every scalp taken from us with impunity will add to the number of the hostile party. Can the President want any further proof of the Prophet's designs against us? I can assure you Sir that there is not an Indian excepting those of his party that does not know and acknowledge when asked that he is determined to attack us, and wonder at our forbearance. Governor Edwards is preparing to erect a chain of block houses around his frontiers. The people here are in great alarm and have talked of collecting in stations. I have not advised it at present, because of its ruinous consequences to the crops both of corn and wheat at this critical season. Indeed it is a plan which affords at best but a partial security. There is no safety in any defensive measures. I have taken the liberty on former occasions to express my opinions so fully on this subject that it would be presumptuous to repeat them. I think it, however, my duty to observe that the minds of the people have become so irritated in consequence of the depredations which they constantly suffer from the Prophet's party that unless measures are speedily taken to insure their own and the safety of their property they will fall upon the Indians indiscriminately wherever they meet them and punish the innocent with the guilty. I believe that no two days pass over without some Horses being stolen. I have hitherto prevented the thieves from being pursued knowing that it would inevitably lead to hostilities. In a letter from Gen. William Clark* to Governor Edwards of the 21st ult., he says "that the design of the Prophet as he has collected from different sources is to make some grand stroke as soon as he has collected a sufficient force." This I have long known as well as that this place is his object. I am also persuaded that the murders lately

*Clark. See note, page 75. About this time Clark was U. S. agent for Indian affairs of Louisiana.

committed in the Illinois were in consequence of his directions. Tecumseh† has returned to his Village but did not bring with him the Irriquois and Wyandots whom he expected to prevail upon to join him. He says that they are to come on in September. It is probable that this failure will cause a postponement of the contemplated attack until the roasting ear season.

In my last I informed you of Capt. Posey having killed Lieut. Jennings.‡ The Commissary of the Garrison gives the following account of the affair, Viz. "That he was sitting in his room in company with another person and he heard a noise resembling the report of a pistol and in a few seconds another that upon looking out at the window he saw that Lieut. Jennings had fallen out of the door of Captain Posey's Quarters apparently dead. That upon going up to him with others he was at first told by the Capt. to stand off, but in a little time the latter asked him to come in. Upon his asking for an explanation of the scene before him—He said that Lieut. Jennings had come into his room, that some altercation had taken place between them—that he had insisted upon the Lieut.'s fighting him and had offered him the choice of his pistols, that he had put one of them into the Lieut's hand and that the latter instantly seized him by the neck or breast when he (the Capt.) shot him. Upon being asked how he come to shoot him the second time he said that he could not account for it but supposed that Jennings had dropped his pistol and that he had taken it up. Jennings received one ball in his right breast which passed through his body and the other behind the left shoulder which ranged along his back and came out at the right shoulder. His clothes both behind and before were burned with the powder. Jennings was certainly entirely unarmed when he went into the Captain's room. It is equally certain that the Captain told two persons two days before the fatal affair that he expected that Jennings meant to assassinate him and that he had been twice to his room door in the night he believed for that purpose. I am told also that Mr. Jennings told two different persons some time before that he would kill the Captain if he could.

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Sir, your Obt. Servt.,

Hon'ble

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Wm. Eustis Esq.,

Secretary of War.

†Tecumseh, a Shawanee chief, was born near the site of Springfield, Ohio, about 1768, a brother of the Prophet (see note, page 140). He spent several years trying to unite the tribes of Indians into a confederacy to overthrow the white people. Harrison's victory at Tippecanoe ruined his plans and he joined the British, commanding the Indian allies in the War of 1812. He distinguished himself for his bravery, but was killed at the Battle of the Thames, Canada, Oct. 5, 1813, by Col. Richard M. Johnson. *Appleton's Cyclopaedia.*

‡Lieut. Jesse Jennings, of Kentucky, was 2nd lieutenant 7th Infantry, Dec. 12, 1808; 1st lieutenant Aug. 1, 1810, and was killed June 24, 1811, at Vincennes, by Capt. Thornton Posey. *Heitman's Register*, etc.

William Henry Harrison to William Eustis, Esq.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, 10th July 1811.

Sir,

From the Illinois Post rider who has just arrived I learn that but one of the three families which were supposed to be murdered as mentioned in my letter of the 3rd inst., have really suffered,—the other two were fortunate enough to make their escape into the settlement. Should any murder be committed upon any of our Citizens in this neighbourhood we should be placed in a most disagreeable situation on account of the friendly Tribes of Weas, Piankeshaws and Delawares. They (the Weas particularly) are very much mixed in with our settlements and it would be absolutely impossible to distinguish them in many instances from the hostile Indians. I know of no other mode of saving them but by removing the Weas considerably into the settled country and supporting them. The Delawares might be confined to their Towns, which are placed in a favorable situation for that purpose. In case of open war some arrangements must also be made in favor of the Miamis and friendly Potawatomes. Those of the latter which are attached to us are sincerely so. I have supposed that if the Prophet does not immediately throw off the mask and commence the war, that calamity might yet be avoided by marching a considerable force up to our exterior boundary on the Wabash and requiring the immediate dispersion of the Banditti he has collected. This measure would give confidence to our friends, confirm the wavering (if any yet waver) in favor of peace, and perhaps break up the Confederacy.

If no appointment of Surgeon's mate for this garrison has been made permit me to request that post for Doctor Edward Scull* of this place. Dr. S. is 24 or 5 years of age, of respectable connexion, has received a regular Classical education at Princetown, then commenced the study of Medicine in Pittsburgh under Dr. Stevenson and finally finished his studies by attending the Medical lectures in Philadelphia. He is a young man of good moral character,—attentive to his profession and possessed, as I sincerely believe, of uncommon skill for his experience.

Certificates of his regular Education will be forwarded to you.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect,

Sir, your Humble Servant,

Honorable

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

William Eustis Esq.,

Secretary of War.

*Dr. Edward Scull was born in Pennsylvania, joined the army from Indiana as surgeon of Indiana volunteers, 1811 and 1812. He was made surgeon of the 19th Infantry April 8, 1814; transferred to the 22nd Infantry, May 21, 1814; transferred to the 1st Infantry, May 17, 1815, and died Nov. 28, 1815. He was wounded at the Battle of Tippecanoe. *Heitman's Register, etc.; Filson Club, No. 15.*

William Henry Harrison to William Eustis, Esq.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, 10 July 1811.

Sir,

Captain Wilson the officer whom I sent to the Prophet's Town returned on Sunday last. He was well received and treated with particular friendship by Tecumseh. He obtained however no satisfaction. The only answer given was that in 10 days Tecumseh would pay me a visit for the purpose of explaining his conduct. Upon being told that I would not suffer him to come with a large force, he promised to bring with him a few men only. I shall not however depend upon this promise, but shall have the river well watched by a party of scouts after the descent of the Chief lest he should be followed by his warriors. I do not think that this will be the case. The detection of the hostile designs of an Indian is generally (for that time) to defeat them. The hopes of an expedition, conducted through many hundred miles of toil and difficulty, are abandoned frequently, upon the slightest suspicion of discovery—their painful steps retraced—and a more favorable moment expected. With them the surprise of an enemy bestows more eclat upon a warrior than the most brilliant success obtained by other means. Tecumseh has taken for his model the celebrated Pontiac and I am persuaded that he will bear a favourable comparison in every respect with that far famed warrior. If it is his object to begin with the surprise of this place, it is impossible that a more favourable situation could have been chosen than the one he occupies. It is just so far off as to be removed from an immediate observation, and yet so near as to enable him to strike us when the water is high in 24 hours, and even when it is low their light canoes will come fully as fast as the journey could be performed on horse back. The situation is in other respects admirable for the purposes for which he has chosen it. It is nearly central with regard to the Tribes which he wishes to unite. The water communication with Lake Erie by means of the Wabash and Miami, with Lake Michigan and the Illinois by the Tippicanoe is a great convenience. It is immediately in the centre of the back line of that fine country which he wishes to prevent us from settling, and above all he has immediately in his rear a country that has been but little explored, consisting principally of barren thickets interspersed with swamps and Lakes into which our Cavalry could not penetrate and our Infantry only by slow and laborious efforts.

I have some reason to believe that the information I have given and the opinions I have expressed on the subject of the Prophet and his intentions have been considered by some of the

members of the Government as premature and unfounded. This has not however prevented me from continuing to communicate all the intelligence I receive with such observations as my local situation enabled me to make, and I shall continue to do so untill I am directed to do otherwise. I know that the President is too just to censure an officer for unintentional error or to lend a favourable ear to the calumnies which are so industriously circulated to the prejudice of every one who is placed in a situation in any way conspicuous, and of which I have had my full share. Be the event of my opinions and predictions what they may, I am satisfied that I shall suffer no otherwise in the estimation of the President than to be considered as a man of feeble judgment and *indolous* disposition. That indeed would be sufficiently mortifying and humiliating, but I willingly run the risque of incurring it by again repeating that unless some decisive and energetic measure is adopted to break up the combination formed by the Prophet we shall soon have every Indian Tribe in this quarter united against us, and you may depend on it that it will be attended with much trouble and expense and loss of blood to subdue them. In my former communications I have treated so largely upon the situation of the Indians and the causes which would bring them to unite and to make war upon us that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them, as little would I consider myself authorized to trespass upon you a reiteration of those opinions which I have before given upon the plan that was proper to be adopted to defeat the Prophet's schemes. I shall only observe that I had attached some degree of importance to the proposition which I had the honor to make last fall of sending a speech from your office to the Prophet in the President's name. He has been repeatedly told that the acquirement of more land was no object with the U. States, that they had more than they could possibly settle, that the frequent purchases which have been made for some years past had no other object than to distress the Indians,—that the scheme originated with me—and that the U. States would give up a considerable part of them rather than go to war with the Indians—and the latter had nothing to do but to contend for them in this way—and every thing they required would be granted.

Although I have no doubt that the mischief which has been done in the Illinois is to be attributed to the Prophet, I think it nevertheless extremely probable that his friends there have gone further than he intended and that he did not mean that more than one or two persons should be killed, for upon mature reflection and comparing a number of circumstances which I have learned relatively to his situation, I do not think that he intended that the war should break out at this time. I may however be mistaken. Those circumstances which I mention as forming the ground of my opinion may have been artfully brought into view for the purpose of deception.

Mr. John Johnson,* the Factor of Fort Wayne, has applied to me for the agency of the Shawonoe Tribe with a small salary, and in case of success will resign his appointment as Factor. His object is to live on his farm near the Town of the Shawonoes. He says he will require no interpreter nor will the agency be attended with any other expense than the five hundred dollars which may be allowed him as a salary. If the arrangement which I had the honor to recommend in April last for the appointment of a sub-agent for each Tribe be adopted, I can see no objection to gratify Mr. Johnson, but the loss of his services from Fort Wayne which I estimate very highly.

I have the Honor to be with great respect, Sir,

• Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Honorable
William Eustis,
Secretary of War.

William Henry Harrison to William Eustis, Esq.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, 24th July 1811.

Sir,

In the letter which I had the honor to write you on the 10th instant, I informed you that Tecumseh had been told by Capt. Wilson that I would not suffer him to come here with a large body of Indians and that he promised he would bring a few with him only. Notwithstanding this he is now actually within a few miles of me with one hundred and twenty or thirty warriors, exclusively of the Weas who are coming on behind him. The Chief† of the latter I know he has seduced to his interest, how many of his men may have followed his example I know not—but the greater part of them are rascals that will engage in any mischief that their fears will permit them to undertake. The preparation which I have made to repel an attack should one be made is the stationing two companies of Militia Infantry and a Detachment of fifteen Dragoons on the borders of the Town which are relieved every two days—and the whole of the neighbouring militia are put on the alert.

*John Johnson. See note, page 69.

†The chief of the Weas was LaPoussier. See note, page 103.

The above mentioned force is not sufficient for the defence of the Town—it would require at least four Companies—but the scarcity of provisions has prevented me from employing more. We shall however assume the most imposing attitude. The insolence which is manifested by the Shawnee in bringing such a body of men with him after my positive injunction to the contrary shows his real character. If it was not for the solemn injunctions of the President to preserve peace if possible, he should not come here until he had secured the right to do so by a previous victory—but under the obligations imposed by your Orders of November last, I shall bear with him as much as is possible until your final instructions shall be received. The alarm and irritation amongst the people has however reached to such a highth that I am in constant apprehension of their firing upon some of the parties that are passing through the settlements in every direction. And it is impossible for them to distinguish the hostile Tribes from those that are friendly. To prevent any accidents of this kind I keep the Interpreter Brouellette† constantly riding through the Country visiting the Indian Camps and informing the whites of what he learns respecting them.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Honorable

William Eustis Esq.,
Secretary of War.

William Henry Harrison to William Eustis, Esq.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, 6th August 1811.

Sir,

In my letter of the 24th ultimo, I had the Honor to inform you of the approach of the Shawonoe Chief Tecumseh with a considerable body of Indians. He did not make his appearance here untill Saturday the 27th, having taken eight days in coming about 75 miles. This delay was owing to a disappointment in meeting with the several detachments which came by land, and who were not at the rendezvous he had appointed at the time of his arrival. On the 25th Captain Wilson, the officer whom I had formerly sent to him, met him at Bosseron about 20 miles from this place

†Michel Brouillit, interpreter, signed the treaty Harrison made with the Piankashaws at Vincennes, Dec. 30, 1805.

with a message from me, expressing my astonishment at his bringing so large a force with him, notwithstanding my positive injunctions, and his promise to the contrary. After some equivocation he said that he had but 24 men with him and that the rest had come of their own accord and that every thing should be explained to my satisfaction upon his arrival at Vincennes. On Saturday the 27th he arrived with all those who came by water, and on the next day the party which came by land arrived also, making in the whole about three hundred persons, of whom between twenty and thirty were women and children. I endeavoured to get him to an immediate interview, that I might send him off as soon as possible, and appointed Monday for that purpose. He would not however attend on that day, and it was late on Tuesday before he made his appearance at the Arbor which I had erected for the occasion. An hour before his arrival he sent to know whether I was to be attended by armed men at the council or not, in which case he said his young men would be armed also. I informed him that he might take his choice. If his men were armed, those which I had on duty would be so too, but if his men left their guns at their Camp, I should have no other armed men than 25 or 30 Dragoons dismounted. He preferred the latter arrangement and came attended by about 170 or 180 men without guns,—but all of them having knives and Tomahawks or war clubs and some with bows and arrows.

In my address to him I mentioned the great alarm which the late murders in the Illinois, and his appearance with so large a force had occasioned amongst our people, and told him that I was ready to listen to any thing that himself or any of the Chiefs had to say, but that I would enter into no negociation on the subject of the late purchase. The affair being entirely in the hands of the President who had not sent any answer to the claim which he had last year set up to it in behalf of all the Tribes on the Continent. That he might if he pleased go and see the President and hear his determination from his own mouth. I required an explanation of the seizure of the salt.* In his reply he began with this subject—admitted that it had been taken but said he was not at home either this Spring or the year before when the salt boats arrived, that it was impossible to please me,—last year I was angry because the salt was refused, and I was this year equally so because it was taken—after a few other observations of no moment he requested me to adjourn the Council, untill the next day. I was obliged, indeed, to do so on account of a violent rain. I waited for them the next day untill near two o'clock.

*Early in 1811 when the annuities from the Government were sent to the Indians, Harrison sent a boatload of salt; part was to go to the Prophet for the Shawanees and the Kickapoos. The Prophet seized the whole cargo, alleging that he had 2,000 men to feed who had been without salt for two years. *History of Fort Wayne, by Brice, page 190.*

They at length arrived, and the Wea Chief began a long unconnected speech, in which he professed to give a history of all the Treaties which had been made by myself on the part of the U. States and the Indian Tribes. He concluded with saying that he had heard that the Miami Chiefs had been forced by the Potawatamies to make the late Treaty at Fort Wayne and that it would be proper to institute an enquiry to find out the person who had held the Tomahawk over their heads and punished him. The allusion was made to Winemack† a Potawatomie Chief whose uniform attachment to the U. States had drawn upon him the hatred of the Prophet and his party. This statement was immediately contradicted by me, and the Miami Chiefs who were present appealed to for its falsehood.

Anxious to bring the Council to a close I then told Tecumseh that he had it in his power by a single act to manifest the truth of his professions of friendship to the U. States and his desire to preserve peace, by delivering up the two Potawatomies who murdered the four white men on the Missouri last fall and who I knew were in his Camp. His reply was long and somewhat artfull, but his designs were more completely developed by it than by any thing that I have yet heard from him. He said that after much trouble and difficulty he had at length brought all the northern Tribes to unite, and place themselves under his direction. That the white people were unnecessarily alarmed at his measures, that they really meant nothing but peace. The U. States had set him the example of forming a strict union among all the *fires* that compose their confederacy. That the Indians did not complain of it. Nor should his white brothers complain of him for doing the same thing with regard to the Indian Tribes. As soon as the Council was over he was to set out on a visit to the Southern Tribes to get them to unite with those of the North. To my demand of the murderers, he observed that they were not in his Town, as I had been informed, and if they were he could not deliver them, that it was not right to punish those people, that they ought to be forgiven as well as those who lately murdered our people in the Illinois, that he had set us our example of forgiveness of injuries which we ought to follow. The Ottowas had murdered one of his women, and the Osage one of his relations, and yet he had forborne to revenge them, that he had even taken the Tom hawks out of the hands of those who were ready to march against the Osages. To my enquiry whether he was determined to prevent the settlement of the new purchase, he replied that he hoped no attempts would be made to settle it untill his return next Spring. That a great number of Indians were coming to settle at his Town this fall, and that they must occupy that Tract as a hunting ground, and if they did no farther injury, they

†Winemack. See note, page 104.

might kill the cattle and hogs of the white people which would produce disturbance, that he wished everything to remain in its present situation untill his return, our settlements not to progress further, and no revenge sought for any injury that had been or should be received by the white people untill his return, that he would then go and see the President and settle everything with him. That the affairs of all the Tribes in this quarter were in his hands, and that nothing could be done without him, that he would dispatch messengers in every direction to prevent them from doing any more mischief, and that he made full atonement for the murders which had been committed by the Wampum which he delivered.

I made a short reply telling them that the moon which they beheld (for it was then night) would sooner fall to the earth than the President would suffer his people to be murdered with impunity, and that he would put his warriors in petticoats sooner than he would give up a country which he had fairly acquired from the rightful owners. I then broke up the meeting. I was not however able to get the bulk of the Indians off until Saturday. Tecumseh did not set out untill yesterday—he then descended the Wabash attended by 20 men on his way to the southward. The day before he set out he paid me a visit and labored hard to convince me that he had no other intention by this journey than to prevail on all the Tribes to unite in the bond of peace. After having visited the Creeks and Chocktaws he is to visit the Osages and return by the Missouri.

I have not been able to determine what was the object of Tecumseh in coming here with so large a force. If it was his object to attack the Town at some unguarded moment, I am persuaded that the Miami Chiefs who accompanied him knew nothing of it. My Spies say that he intended to demand a retrocession of the late purchase, and if it was not obtained to seize some of the Chiefs who were active in making the Treaty in my presence and put them to death, and should I interfere I was to have shared the same fate. Had he found me unprepared I am certain that he would have found means to pick a quarrel. That he had some design in view which he thought fit to abandon is most evident from a variety of circumstances. At the moment he was promising Captain Wilson to bring but a few men with him he was sending in every direction to collect his people. Besides those who were encamped with him and drew provisions there were considerable numbers hanging about the settlements in small parties and at one time upwards of one hundred within two miles of the Town Northwest of the Wabash. His manner throughout the Council was so embarrassed that it was evident to all that he had been put out of his Tract, and that the speech he made was not that which he had prepared for the occasion. That he meditated a blow at this time was believed by almost all of the neutral Indians, and the information which was given to Gen. Clark upon

the subject by some of the Mississippi Tribes, and to me by many individual Indians, and white persons agreed in almost every particular.

To intimidate and to prevent him from attempting any enterprise against us I made as great a display of force as possible. The day of his arrival, I had a review of the neighbouring militia at which there were between 700 and 800 men under arms. The two Infantry Companies on duty were increased to three, and these being relieved on different days, by some management in marching and changing quarters, it appeared to the Indians that four or five companies were on constant duty. The elegant Troop of Dragoons commanded by Captain Parke (who is also one of our Supreme Judges) were exhibited to the greatest advantage, and nightly patrols—both of horse and foot—announced a vigilance which defied surprises. The Indians were in astonishment and Terror, and I believe most of them went off impressed with the belief, that Vincennes was not as easily to be taken as their Chief would have convinced them.

I have the Honor to be with great respect, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The Honorable

William Eustis,

Secretary of War.

William Henry Harrison to William Eustis, Esq.

Photostat from Original in the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Vincennes, August 6th 1811.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive by the last mail your letter of the 11th ultimo, and I sincerely agree with you that there are no funds at the disposal of the Executive for paying the Detachment of Militia that were called into actual service last year. The greater part of these men were paid the amount of what was due to them by Mr. Charles Smith a merchant of this place soon after their discharge, and it has been with some difficulty that I have prevailed upon him to refrain from issuing warrants against them. May I ask the favour of you, Sir, to insert a paragraph in a letter to me that I may show to Mr. Smith, assuring him that an appropriation will be made at the next session of Congress for the discharge of this debt.

It is perhaps fortunate for us here that your letter did not sooner come to hand or I should have considered myself precluded

by it from furnishing the Militia that have been on duty here with provisions at the expense of the United States. The authority under which the Militia were formerly ordered out (and which has never been revoked) allowed me, when in my opinion the threatened hostilities with the Indians made such a measure necessary to call two or three Companies into actual service at the expence of the United States. Upon the latter occasion I thought it best to relieve the companies on duty every two days, for this short time they could serve without pay, and no further expence has been incurred than the provisions they have drawn and a little forage for the Dragoons.

If the President should think it proper to authorize any military enterprize in this quarter, men will not be wanting. The Militia of the Territory are subject by law to be called whenever the Governor shall think it necessary. Indeed, an army of volunteers from this and the neighbouring Territories and States might be had to any amount. I sincerely hope that some measures may be adopted to protect the settlements in the new purchase. The interests of the U. States and the prosperity of the Territory are equally concerned in it. I know a single individual, an emigrant from N. Carolina, who has \$20,000 in cash to lay out in that Tract—and numberless other persons are holding up their money for the same purpose.

Captain Z. Taylor* has been placed in command at the Garrison near this. To all the qualities which are esteemed in an amiable man he appears to unite those which form a good officer. In the short time he has been in command he has rendered the Garrison defensible—before his arrival it resembled any thing but a place of defense.

I have the Honor to be with great respect, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The Honorable

William Eustis,

Secretary of War.

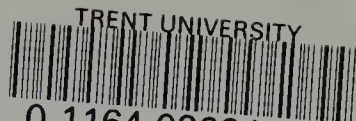
(Vincennes, Aug. 6th 1811.

Wm. H. Harrison—Acknowledging letter of the 11th ult., regrets that there are no funds for the payment of the Militia. Wishes something to be written to shew the merchant who paid them. Capt. Taylor a good Officer. Rec'd Aug. 20th 1811.)

*Capt. Zachary Taylor was a Virginian by birth and came to Vincennes as a U. S. military officer to take command of Fort Knox. He gained distinction in his defense of Fort Harrison in 1811. He resided in Vincennes with his family and here his daughter was born who afterwards married Jefferson Davis in a runaway match. After the War of 1812 he was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., in command of the Department of the Gulf. He distinguished himself in the Mexican War and was elected the twelfth President of the United States in 1848. He died in office, July 4, 1850. *Cauthorn's History of Vincennes*, pages 185-186.

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